Chicago Daily Tribune.

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that the blacks wrought well, for it was General Andrew Jackson, of whom his negro troops received honorable mention. And what are the changes since that day, and now in the struggle for the utter crushing out of treason. Certainly the negro race have been bettered, if complexion be the test and blood be anything. The best blood of Virginia, for instance, has been for generations being infiltrated into improved breeds of mulattoes; we borrow the phrase from their own latitude.

It is instructive to look over these old precedents, and humiliating to see that the liberal spirit of that age has been little the gainer by time. And yet this very proclamation of the Hero of New Orleans may come round again. The progress is that direction, when our leaders shall have seen that both hands must be taken for the work, instead of, as now, one hand employed in ho'ding Sambo to his work, while his rebel owner, and the young masters take the field against the armies of the Government. All the tokens are in that direction. No later than yesterday evening a cotemporary whose feebleness is often enforced by letter writers of more calibre than is the home property of its management, contained two elaborate presentations of the argument against employing the colored men of the South in aid of the Union. These were from different pens and each plainly struggles with a conviction that what is argued against, is inexorably near at hand. And we shall not wait long before the conviction becomes general, even to taking the form of action. The Jackson proclamation will do for the first model.

A Proof of Progress

We need only to turn over the budget of one day's mails at our desk to discover that the world does move. That men and editors are beginning to look squarely at the hideousness of Slavery, its inhumanities, and what will more avail with some, its impolicy and poor economy. In a part of our paper devoted more exclusively to news, as a close, compact presentation of the arguments against slave labor, the following would under other circumstances be out of place, but coming as it does from the last issue of that staid sheet, the New York *Observer*, our readers will accept it doubtless as a first-class news item. "Ireneus" is among the prophets:

A friend of mine in Kentucky, who is a great planter and raiser of stock, has been making a fair experiment of the two systems of labor, the slave and the free. He purchased a large tract of land in an adjoining free State, and stocked it, and set about the work of cultivating it by hired men. It lacked the advantage of his own constant presence and supervision, and some allowance must be made for that. But he kept careful accounts of the cost and profit of the two plantations, and pursued the experiment for three or four years, and then reported to me the result. It was altogether in favor of the free labor system. And if he had the two plantations side by side, the result would be far more striking. One such fact is worth a thousand theoretical arguments, and if the Kentucky planters would try such experiments on their lands at home, they would learn lessons in political economy that are not taught in Say or Adam Smith.

According to the census of 1850, the number of acres of improved land in Virginia farms was 10,360,135, of unimproved, 15,792,176; in Pennsylvania, improved land, 6,538,619, of unimproved, 6,294,728; the average value of land in Virginia, $8 an acre, in Pennsylvania, $25 an acre. The average value of farm land in New Jersey is $44 an acre. What makes the difference? Not the climate, not the soil, for Virginia has, at least, as fair a chance for earth and Heaven as either of the other States, but the land in one of them is worth three times as much, and the other more than five times as much as in Virginia. And why? Simply because the system of labor in the latter is the slave system, and the others are worked by free men. Let the same system be extended to Virginia, and in a very few years the owners of her lands would be five hundred millions of dollars richer than they were a year ago. I say a year ago, not having any recent information as to the value of land in the Old Dominion.

Ohio Banks and the Loan.

The Board of Control of the State Bank of Ohio, at their semi-annual meeting in Columbus, this week, adopted a resolution recommending the branches to subscribe to the National Loan to the extent of their ability, and the *State Journal* believes they will subscribe to the extent of full a half million of dollars. Fifteen of the thirty-six branches have already taken $268,050, the Commercial Bank branch at Cleveland alone taking one hundred thousand. It is impossible as yet to tell what the nineteen independent banks of the State have done, but the *Journal* believes they will do their share, and that the total bank subscription of Ohio will amount to at least one million dollars. This is doing well for Ohio.

Important Individual Enterprise.

It is stated that E. B. Ward, of Detroit, and Solomon Sturgis, of Chicago, propose widening St. Clair Flats, improving Chicago harbor, and building a harbor of refuge at Manitowoc, Wis., at an expense of $100,000. When the work is finished, it is proposed to have a Government engineer examine it, and if satisfactory, the Government to reimburse those gentlemen, who are willing to wait six years for the amount, provided the authorities are willing to pay six per cent. for the time.

Grows Larger and Larger.

The majority for Gov. Harvey (the new Governor) in Wisconsin, grows larger with each return of the official vote. It is now 8,370, including the reported vote of ten counties not given officially; and these are all the counties in the State. Salomon, for Lieutenant Governor, will have at least 5,000 majority. Wisconsin is not prepared as yet to go over to the Democrats.

A Lieutenant Colonel Murdered.

Gustave Van Gerber, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Cameron rifles, (Col. Betge,) a New York regiment, was struck down with a slung shot in front of the Center Market, Washington, at about midnight last week Thursday night, and has since died of his wounds. The murderers have been arrested, and the proof against them is said to be positive. Col. Gerber was about 36 years of age.

ANOTHER IOWA REGIMENT.—The 13th Iowa regiment, Col. Marcellus M. Crocker, were to break camp at Davenport, on Thursday, and proceed to St. Louis for service. They number 1000 men, and will receive their arms, accoutrements and overcoats at St. Louis. Col. Crocker was the late Lieutenant Colonel of the 2d, from which he was promoted to the 13th.

☞ The *Journal* has come to its "last words" and now threatens to *hari kari* itself with its advertisers for our sake. By leaving out its dead advertisements it can gain all the space it needs. Any variation on its dull gabble will gratify the public. Will it consider any words it may be waiting for from us, as said, and pitch in.

☞ The Richmond *Enquirer* states that the war has already cost Virginia some $10,000,000; and, judging from the tone of an article in the same journal, it considers the price a heavy one for making itself "the chopping block of the North and South, and cock-pit of contending nations, the Flanders of America."

☞ The wife of Leonard Hawkins, of Starksboro, Vt., gave him a triplet of bouncing boys, and the father asked the Secretary of War to name them. He did so, naming them respectively Abraham Lincoln, Gideon Welles Simon Cameron.

☞ During the great storm the Peerless, of the Great Expedition, collided with the Star of the South, and went down. Her crew were taken off, the Captain coolly having his trunk passed over her side, as though affecting an ordinary landing.

☞ In Madison county, Illinois, a few days ago, a crazy German named Frihert, who had lost his reason on the death of his wife, shot dead his four children and then blew his own brains out.

☞ The Seneca Falls Knitting Mills, now engaged on Government contracts, employ between three and four thousand men and women, and yet this force is inadequate to meet the demand.

☞ The arms taken from Floyd at Carnifex have been brought into Wheeling. They are 300 flint lock rifles, all sorts of private shooting, and altogether a mixed lot of tools.

☞ Last week in Central New York an inch of snow fell, the first of the season.

☞ What the North expects of Gen. Sherman—"*Advances* on all consignments."

PORT ROYAL AND BEAUFORT.

Scenes Subsequent to the Bombardment.

Our New York exchanges give copious correspondence from the seat of war on the South Carolina coast, from which we collate at random various matters of interest at this time. The dates are to the 12th and 15th instant:

THE COMMANDERS VISIT BEAUFORT.

On the 12th inst. an official visit was paid to Beaufort. The gunboat Seneca, Commander Ammen, conveyed a party, which consisted of Flag Officer Dupont, Gen. Sherman, Capt. Davis, Captain of the fleet; Captain Rogers, of the Wabash; Commander John Rodgers, of the Flag; C. H. Boutelle, Esq., of the Coast Survey, and several other officers of the army and navy. Arriving near Beaufort, we saw the Pembina and Unadilla, gunboats, lying off the town, and in pistol shot of the main street. Soon thereafter, turning a sharp angle which the river makes near the village, we ran at right angles to our former course, passed the gunboats and came to anchor off the village.

We visited the headquarters of General Drayton, which had been plundered by the negroes and much property destroyed, until Commander Bankhead, by stringent measures had driven them off. He raised the Stars and Stripes over the headquarters on Sunday last, and placed in a conspicuous place the following:

NOTICE.

Every effort has been made by us to prevent plundering by negroes from their master's houses. Had the owners remained and taken care of their property and negroes, it would not have occurred. I only trust that we will not be accused of this vandalism. AN AMERICAN NAVAL OFFICER.

LANDING THE STORES AND MUNITIONS.

For the past few days over one hundred surf boats have been employed in landing artillery stores, provisions and camp equipage. There have been already landed stores enough to subsist the troops here for three months. The frame for a large storehouse, two hundred and fifty feet, is already erected, and it will be finished in the course of a few days. Other buildings will be constructed as the exigencies of the case may demand. Besides all kinds of military, hospital and commissary stores, there is lumber of various kinds, brick and tile to build ovens, horses, &c. &c. There is no wharf here, but Chief Quartermaster Saxton has already marked out the location for one, which will be constructed forthwith. It will be five hundred feet long and fifty feet wide, and will have water enough at its end to float a large ship at low water. When this shall have been constructed there will be no necessity for the employment of surf boat lighters. It is also contemplated to construct a lighthouse at a point about one mile from Fort Walker. This place hereafter will be an important depot of supplies both for the army and navy forces employed on the Southern coast. Several steamships will be constantly employed to freight water and ice to this point for the use of the army and navy. Three of these are now here, namely the McClellan, City of New York and the George's Creek. There are no less than ten schooners here laden with coal for the use and supply of the naval steam vessels and transports.

MATTERS INLAND.

Large reconnoitering parties are daily sent out from here into the interior of the island, and immense quantities of cotton, corn, working cattle and farm produce have already fallen into our hands. Whole plantations of unpicked ripe cotton have been deserted. What measures our military authorities will agree upon to gather it, I cannot say. Probably one of our clipper ships may be loaded with the staple and sent to Europe direct, and then sell it for whom it may concern. In many places the rebel planters burned their well stocked barns, rather than allow them to fall into our hands.

The party visited the private residences of Hon. R. Barnwell Rhett, Mr. Hayward, and other aristocratic families, and found ruin on every hand.

Beaufort is a beautiful little village of two thousand inhabitants, laid out with some regularity, with broad streets, finely shaded by trees of patriarchal growth, whose branches frequently interlace above, forming a shady bower and protecting from the almost tropical sun pleasant walks and avenues. The houses are mostly two stories, with a wide verandah in front, well shaded, and surrounded by gardens filled with rare flowers and plants, which exhale most delightful odors. Here we found in November roses in full bloom, and garden oranges and lemons gleaming among the green leaves. Indeed, nearly all the fruits of the tropics can be grown in the open air in this lovely climate. But in spite of all the beauties of nature, the profusion of fruits, the wealth of flowers, and the elegant residences of cultivated people, there was something inexpressibly melancholy about the village. On every hand we saw signs of the hasty flight of the inhabitants, and much more plain were the indications of the wanton destruction and ruthless plundering of houses by the slaves. With none to hinder or stop them, they held a perfect saturnalia for a day, and made the quiet streets of the village ring with their savage cries and wild orgies. The two remaining whites, trembling for their lives, kept close within their houses, and escaped being victims of the negro's revenge. Five or six negroes had been shot by the whites because they refused to seek the woods with them. This maddened and infuriated the negroes to a pitch of frenzy that made them greedy for any act of retaliation, and murder would have been committed by them had not the whites kept out of the way. Captain Bankhead, of the Pembina, and the Commander of the Unadilla, checked in a measure their excesses. But the work had been nearly completed before their arrival.

Senator Simmons' Beaufort Venture—A Ship Load of Yankee Notions.

[Providence Cor. N. Y. Herald, 20th.]

About four weeks ago Senator Simmons returned from Washington, and was soon after found in the market as the purchaser of a schooner adapted to the Southern trade. He was particular that the vessel should be a good cotton carrier, and ultimately succeed in becoming the owner of the schooner Charity. The action of Mr. Simmons of course attracted considerable attention in a place like this, where there is a curiosity always to learn what public men are doing and why they are doing it. A mystery enshrouded the whole matter, which the sagacious Senator did not see fit to unveil, and the Charity (suggestive appellation) was in due course of time put in process of loading. It was observed that her owner was very charitably filling her with an assorted cargo, particularly adapted to the represented needs of our deluded brethren at the South—salt, shoes and other articles cheap here, but supposed to be very scarce and high in the regions of Secessia. Such a cargo had never before been loaded for a market from this port, and the wonder grew as to where it was destined to go. So little was known as to the movement and destination of the naval expedition that it was impossible to connect the little venture of Mr. Simmons with the great one of the nation. But in due course the speculation of Mr. S. was developed, and when the news reached us that a landing had been effected upon the soil of South Carolina, the Charity was ready to sail, and did sail to-day for Fort Monroe, Hatteras Inlet and a market.

The whole affair has been shrewdly managed, and Mr. Senator Simmons will have the advantage of the first trade with Beaufort, if there is any trade there, and may, if the venture proves successful in its consummation, succeed in getting a cargo of Sea Island cotton into market in advance of all competition. The questions which now agitate this community are, how did Simmons obtain his knowledge of the destination of the fleet, and how did he obtain permission to trade with a Southern port in advance of the President's proclamation declaring a port of entry, and a partial withdrawal of the blockade.

Rebels Forcing Negroes to Perform Military Duty.

[Washington Cor. Philadelphia Inquirer, 20th.]

We have met a man this evening who has succeeded in making his escape from Winchester and furnishing Gen. McClellan with much important information. He lives in Frederick county, and was in Winchester four days. The idea is general that an attack will be made on Winchester, and arrangements are being made to receive our troops. All the free colored men are being gathered up by the patrols, and brought into Winchester, from whence they are sent in companies to Manassas to the army.

All the whites from sixteen to fifty are being enrolled, and forced to do military duty. A man named Denney, a Quaker, who has hitherto been left alone, was last week seized and sent to Winchester. He had been previously summoned to report, but refused to go until the guard came after him. He was asked his grounds for refusing. He said he was a Union man, and would obey the laws of the United States; that he was a member of the Society of Friends, and was opposed to war. He was offered rank, and told he could go into the Quartermaster's Department, where he need not fight. He said he was opposed to the Confederate army, and would not aid them either for rank or gold; that when conscientiously opposed to them he would not do anything at any price. Turning to the officer he replied, "your gold will burn my pockets through, and I will have nothing to do with your unholy cause." His boldness was liked by them, and he was ordered to hunt up the free negroes, but the chances were that he would not find many. His moveable property, grain, &c., had all been taken previously, and Confederate scrip left with him.

Brigadier General Jackson is now in command there; he was at Harper's Ferry in the early stages of the war. He has about 5,000 militia and a number of pieces of artillery. He is still at work building fortifications around Winchester.

Rhode Island Doing Herself Proud.

The military ardor in this State, stimulated by the energy, influence and example of the gallant Governor Sprague, remains unabated. The Fifth regiment, designed to form a portion of Gen. Burnside's Brigade, is steadily receiving accessions, and will soon be in a condition to move. A company of light artillery—the eighth battery from this State—is nearly full, and within a short time will be added to the army on the Potomac; a corps of cavalry is also in course of formation, and all the movements of the military are under the immediate supervision of the Governor and his aid, Col. Lyman B. Frieze.—*Providence cor. N. Y. Herald.*

THE LATEST NEWS.

STILL A LEAK SOMEWHERE.

THE REBELS LEARN OUR PLANS.

Projected Attack Defeated

THE HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

Looking Into Cattle Contracts.

TURNING UP THE KNAVES.

CHARGES AGAINST McKEEVER.

New Rebel Batteries.

PANIC IN SOUTHWEST MISSOURI.

Union Men Ask for Help.

WARSAW REPORTED BURNED.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22, 1861.

General Samuel R. Curtis has preferred charges against Captain Chauncey McKeever, Fremont's Assistant Adjutant General, accusing him of insubordination, disrespect to superior officer and conduct unbecoming an officer and gentlemen. Captain McKeever is charged with countermanding General Curtis's orders and usurping authority, ostensibly under orders from General Fremont, but really without them; with speaking disrespectfully of superior, particularly volunteer, officers, and with conferring title and rank upon private citizens without color of law.

Information received here establishes the fact that the rebels knew as much about the grand review as we did, and had formed plans to attack our outposts in force, but discovering preparations against them and apprehending disaster, refrained.

Deserters say that the rebel army at Manassas has been held together despite vehement desire to go home, expressed by Carolina and Georgia troops, by rebel Generals, with the promise that they shall soon be called on to repel a general attack by the Yankees.

Col. Phillip St. George Cooke, recently appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers, has been made Brigadier General in the regular Army. Capt. John M. Schofield, First Artillery, and Major Thos. J. McKean, of Iowa, now paymaster, appointed Brigadier Generals of Volunteers.

General Smith sent several regiments yesterday beyond Vienna and Flint Hill. They advanced until they encountered the enemy's pickets on this side of Fairfax Court House. They brought home very many wagons loaded with forage, reaching camp at a late hour of the evening.

All the regulars on this side of the Potomac are to be reviewed on Capital Hill, on Tuesday, by McClellan.

Two steamers loaded with shot and shell, run the blockade last night. The rebels are said to have new batteries on Possum Hose, nearer Washington than others.

The bids for building two military hospitals were opened to-day. They ranged from seventy-two to twenty-two thousand dollars. All but one from Delaware, are from the District of Columbia or Baltimore.

The House Investigating Committe are in session at Harrisburg, looking into cattle contracts. They will then adjourn to Philadelphia, and there finish except Washington matters, which will be examined during the session.

The Committee are believed to have saved the Government hundreds of thousands of dollars. At their instance, recent regulations have been adopted fixing the price of arms, and establishing State and private agencies.

Another suggestion that the Navy Department discontinue George D. Morgan, Secretary Welles' brother-in-law, who is agent for the purchase of vessels, and has been receiving two-and-a-half per cent., and who paid fifty four thousand dollars for the steamer "Stars and Stripes," which only cost thirty thousand dollars, was disregarded by the Government. In another case, a ship buyer who made seven thousand dollars on a seven thousand dollar purchase, was compelled to disgorge the whole sum, which is sufficient to pay salaries of committee and expenses.

Postmasters and postroutes on the Virginia eastern shore are to be immediately re-established.

Three companies of seamen to-day showed proficiency in infantry and artillery drill, winning great admiration.

SECOND DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, November 22—9 P. M.

Lieut. G. H. Russell, U. S. N., who cut out the privateer Judith at Pensacola, has arrived here. He will be immediately appointed to the command of one of the new gun-boats.

Col. Van Rensalaer, Inspector General, has been made a Brevet Brigadier General. The Normal School, New Jersey, is to be drilled by West Pointers.

Gen. Havelock has been commissioned as Inspector of Cavalry, an office which he held in the British army.

The daily expenditures of the Government are one million seven hundred thousand dollars.

The demand for notes already issued, reach eighteen millions. No draft has yet been made on the last fifty millions taken by the banks, and none likely to be made—details of arrangements not being yet settled. A negro brought in word last night that the rebels are cutting a new road from Germantown to Flint Hill, north of Fairfax, to the right of the old road, with what purpose it is not imagined. Two squadrons of cavalry were sent to ascertain the truth of the report to-day. One hundred loads of forage were brought into Gen. Smith's camp last evening.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 22, 1861.

The steamers A. Hines and Desmoines arrived to-day with the Thirteenth Iowa regiment. The Eleventh Wisconsin regiment came in early this morning. Both have gone to Benton Barracks.

Mr. R. E. Smith, former clerk of Gen. McKinstry, has been arrested and sent to the arsenal.

The *Evening News* and the *Republican* have both endorsed Gen. Halleck's order prohibiting fugitive slaves from entering the camps.

At Stockton, Cedar county, on the 18th inst., 3 Unionists were killed, one of them named Harvey, a member of Major Wright's "Fremont Battalion," who made havoc among the secesh near Lebanon last month. Harvey had taken secesh property, including arms, and now the secesh are retaliating. A man named Herr was killed in Polk County by a secessionist named Powell, for being a member of the Home Guards.

Lieut. Col. Price, lately captured near Springfield with six other rebel officers, left for Springfield by the Pacific Railroad to-day.

The *Democrat's* Tipton correspondent says reports of murder and rapine continue to reach the camp of the first Kansas, causing the men to go out on police expeditions constantly. Yesterday seven Federal soldiers who had come from Boonville to Tipton, searching for murderers, were fired on from a house 12 miles north of Tipton, by rebels. One was killed and the balance, discovering forty rebel cavalry approaching, retreated. On the news reaching Tipton a party of one hundred started in pursuit, under Lieut. Spicer. They found the house deserted, with marks of a hasty retreat. The building, which was a known resort of desperadoes, was burned to the ground.

The First Kansas is under marching orders for Kansas.

About 30 prominent citizens of Southwest Missouri headed, by the Hon. Sample Orr of Springfield, waited on Gen. Halleck, to-day, asking the return of a strong Union force to protect the Unionists of that section.

British Neutrality on one Side.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The Evening *Post* says:—English letters state that the British Government refuses to grant clearances from English ports to the vessels with arms for the United States. Therefore, shippers will be compelled to send in vessels from continental ports.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Rebels Growing Bolder—Warsaw Reported to be Burned.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 22.

A special dispatch from Jefferson City, says passengers by the train from the west, report that the rebels burned Warsaw night before last, to prevent its being used as winter quarters for our troops.

The intelligence reached Syracuse, just before the train arrived, and is considered reliable. A quantity of Government stores were destroyed.

A train of eighty wagons, with an escort of 200 men, left Sedalia a few days ago, for Leavenworth. A messenger reached Sedalia at 12 o'clock last night, announcing that they had been attacked near Knob Nester by 500 or 600 rebels, and the train captured.

Refugees continue to arrive at Jefferson City in crowds, many of them in a most destitute condition.

The secessionists in all parts of the country have taken courage since the army left, and are beginning to repeat their outrages.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 22—Judge Thomas S. Richardson was shot through a window of the Court House, in Memphis, Scotland county, on Monday last, while confined as a prisoner in the hands of Col. Moore of the Home Guards. Moore subsequently offered a reward of a thousand dollars for the apprehension of the assassin.

JEFFERSON CITY, Nov. 22—Passengers by the train from the West report that the rebels burnt Warsaw, night before last, to prevent its being used as winter quarters for our troops. The intelligence reached Syracuse just before the train arrived, and is considered reliable. A quantity of Government stores was burned.

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From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—So far as can be ascertained, Lord Lyons has taken no action whatever on the subject of Mason's and Slidell's arrest, but will probably await instructions. There has not been even an informal conversation between him and the proper Department concerning it. Those who are intimately acquainted with Lord Lyons believe he has observed his usual discretion in refraining from premature expression of opinion.

The steamer "Wyandotte" ran the blockade last night, and reached the navy yard this morning. She was not fired at. The steamer E. B. Hale also ran the blockade downward last night, having on board a large quantity of ammunition and ordnance stores generally. Two schooners, loaded with wood, ran the blockade successfully on Wednesday night. The enemy is apparently at work on a new battery at Possum Nose, which is far above the others.

[Special to the N. Y. Times.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Advices received by the Government from Great Britain represent that, though much soreness of feeling is evident toward the United States, yet there was a manifest feeling adverse to a war, and that the sentiment in favor of maintaining a strict neutrality was daily strengthening.

Advices from France indicate that the feeling on the part of that Government towards the United States is more cordial than ever. The Government has no evidence of any rebel privateer steamer being on the seas except the Sumter, and she is endeavoring to elude capture.

Com. Dupont has sent to the Navy Department the original South Carolina Ordinance of secession, beautifully engraved upon parchment, with the autographs of the South Carolina seceders, headed by Gen. Jameson. The photographs of all the members were also found at Beaufort, with the ordinance, and a large number of other important documents.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Col. Philip St. George Cook has been appointed Brigadier General in the regular army, instead of volunteers.

Gen. Brooks, of Smith's Division, yesterday made a reconnoissance in force, gathering 70 loads of hay. The only evidence of an enemy's presence were a regiment of infantry and a squadron of cavalry, seen between Fairfax Court House and Centreville, about 8 miles beyond our outposts. Information received states that the enemy have constructed an artillery road from Flint Hill to Germantown.

Gen. Smith reviewed his division to-day, and afterward formed in line of battle and exercised the men in firing and field movements with infantry, artillery and cavalry, as though in actual combat. The movements are said to have been highly creditable to the division.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22—The names of a large number of old vessels is published today. They are loaded with stones, and are doubtless to be sent to Southern harbors and sunk, thus rendering the blockade effectual.

[Special to the New York Commercial.]

The murderer of Lieut. Col. Van Gerber has been arrested. The evidence against him is very clear.

Judge Black, Mr. Buchanan's Attorney General, is in the city.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—In the Board of Councilmen, last evening, the resolutions presented by the Aldermen at their last meeting, tendering the thanks of the people of New York to Capt. Wilkes for his meritorious conduct in causing the arrest of Mason and Slidell, and offering the hospitalities of the city to him, which were referred to the committee on National Affairs, were unanimously concurred in.

An ordinance appropriating $500,000 for the relief of the families of the volunteer soldiers of this city was adopted.

The Mozart Hall Democracy last evening nominated the Hon. Fernando Wood for Mayor.

The People's Democratic Union, and the Rent Payers' Organization, met yesterday afternoon at the Cooper Institute and nominated John Kerr, the Brewer and Excise Commissioner, for Mayor.

John Jacob Astor, Jr., has joined McClellan's staff in the capacity of Lieut. Colonel.

Colonel Mulligan at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 22.—Col. Mulligan arrived at the depot last night at 9 o'clock, when he was tendered the hospitalities of the city by Mayor Hatch. He was then escorted to the Burnet House, and being called to the balcony, was addressed by Hon. Henry Stransberry. Col. Mulligan replied in a short speech which was enthusiastically applauded by the large crowd assembled. Col. Mulligan will speak at the Catholic Institute this evening, and on Monday evening will probably address a citizens' meeting.

Sale of Judge Douglas' Property.

[Washington Cor. Philadelphia Inquirer.]

The household effects of the late Senator Douglas were sold yesterday, (Nov. 17th,) from his late residence, corner of I street and New Jersey avenue. The attendance was very large, and the prices of almost everything were high. The pictures, busts, &c., were not disposed of, as it was not possible to obtain anything like their cost. The principle marble busts of merit were one of Jackson, one of Napoleon and Josephine, and Douglas himself. The paintings are mediocre, although several of them cost a large sum, having been purchased in Italy by an artist, a gentleman especially detailed for that purpose by Mr. Douglas. The most important ones are fair copies. Much of the service plate sold for more than its first cost, being sold to such as desired *souvenirs* of the late Senator.

The house is quite a fine, four story brick building, being one of three standing in a row by themselves; one having been the residence of Douglas, the adjoining one of Mr. Corbin, and the other of the traitor Breckinridge, who was shrewd enough to dispose of his affairs here quite satisfactorily before retiring, showing that he did not expect to return when he left Washington on his *patriotic tour* last summer.

WHERE IS CUMBERLAND GAP?—Cumberland Gap is situated about ten miles from Camberland Ford in Tennessee, and has been celebrated for a century as a great depression in the mountain ridge which traverses the country from New Hampshire to North Alabama. Through this gap, very similar in appearance and characteristic to the South Pass in the Rocky Mountains, formerly the emigrants from Virginia and North Carolina passed on their way to the virgin wilds of the West. For half a century thousands upon thousands poured through this natural gateway into the Mississippi Valley from the Atlantic slopes. Boone, Kenton, and their pioneer *confreres* first entered the land of "cane and turkey" over the pre Adamite turnpike. It really forms, to this hour the best, and, in fact, the only practicable road for the transportation of troops and heavy munitions of war from East Tennessee into Kentucky.

The Kentucky Campaign.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

In the absence of fighting generalship in Kentucky an effort has been made to get up a sufficient mortality list by forced marches and exposure. The Duke of Wellington once said, "others might know how to fight an army, but he knew how to feed one." Our Generals in Kentucky, however, seem to show that if their capacity does not reach the fighting point, they can use up their troops quite as rapidly as battles would. The retreat from London was a fitting finale to General Sherman's Administration in Kentucky, which wasted the most favorable campaign months by incompetency, and closed with a retreat of one column which, except that there was no enemy, had all the features and disasters of a rout, in the suffering, loss and demoralization of the men.

Designing treachery could do no more than our generalship has done. The loyal Southern Kentuckians who have been encouraged by the presence and protection of the National troops to show their loyalty, are now given up to be plundered by the rebels. The East Tennesseeans who had risen on the near approach of our armies, and were aiding them by burning bridges and cutting off the communications of the enemy, are now abandoned to the tender mercies of the Confederates. The exile Tennesseeans in our ranks in Kentucky, who have sacrificed everything at home and joined our armies on the promise of an advance into Tennessee, now find themselves cut off from home and deserted by the Government, and their devotion to the country wasted in a service which seems to them very like preserving Kentucky neutrality.

Our Northern soldiers, after the depression and demoralization which results from hopeless inaction in camp, mitigated only by the promise of an advance at some time, suddenly find themselves put to flight, and suffering all the hardship and disaster of flight, with no man pursuing, but merely flying by order of the Commander of the Department, who, if not formidable in an advance, has shown that he is terrible in retreat. So far as appears up to this time, there was no cause for this disastrous and disgraceful movement. It was another panic, not of the troops, nor teamsters, nor civilians, but of the Commander of the Department, which seems to have been fully communicated to the Commander of the Cumberland Gap column.

High hopes were formed of the campaign in Kentucky. It was the opportunity of this war. The rapidity with which troops were poured in from Ohio and Indiana, was highly creditable to the power and energy of those States. Our troops were competent to meet the enemy and confident; and it was hoped that in the West a different policy would be tried from that of keeping troops in camp and away from fire, while the enemy occupied all the important positions and fortified them. Certain signs in Gen. Sherman at first gave people the impression that he had a headstrong, tyrannical boldness and energy which would stop at nothing. But these qualities extended no further than the bullying of a few newspaper correspondents and prisoners. The fall campaign in Kentucky, with an army which under a General would have had possession of Tennessee, has been wasted by incompetency, and Gen. Buell, the third commander of that Department, has now to begin the campaign.

We began this article to speak of the way our troops are wasted by forced marches. The march of the Ohio regiments on Piketon, under Gen. Nelson, was another march as severe as a battle. It seems singular that when the general progress of our army is so deliberate, it should be driven to such hardship in the little advance it does make. The same management was inaugurated in the beginning of our campaign in Western Virginia. Armies whose general advance is so cautious and slow as to indicate that they can find the enemy in force if they desire it, are harrassed in detachments by forced marches of twenty-five or thirty miles, in terrible weather to surprise a detachment of the enemy, and arrive only to find them fled, or nimble enough to escape. Our surprises have all turned our failures, and have resulted only in inflicting on our own men losses equal to those of a battle.

It sounds very vigorous to march troops until hundreds of them drop down exhausted by the way, but it devolves on a General to show sufficient reason for inflicting this hardship on his men. He is responsible for their preservation, and it is as much a blunder and a proof of incompetency to sacrifice them in a needlessly forced march as in a battle. Our soldiers enlist expecting to risk all the dangers of war, but they have the implied contract of the Government that they shall be taken care of, and not needlessly sacrificed by exposure. Once in the service they are powerless to assert their rights. Discipline requires them to march at the command until they sink from exhaustion; but the responsibility for every soldier thus sacrificed or suffering without sufficient cause, rests upon his commander, and every General should be held to it as much for sacrificing or demoralizing his men by hardship, by forced marches, and by inefficiency in providing for their comfort, as for sacrificing them by incompetency in battle.

Romney, Va.

Romney is situated in a valley, surrounded on all sides by precipitous mountains, and is accessible only by six gaps, each exceedingly narrow and capable of being held by a few men against overwhelming odds. The Federal force there amounts to about five thousand men, infantry, cavalry and artillery. Strong entrenchments are in the course of erection, and the force there can hold their present position against almost any odds. The people of Romney and surrounding neighborhood are all, without exception, bitter secessionists. The children carry miniature rebel flags, and the women, walk the street armed with pistol and dirk, and are outspoken in their hatred of the Union cause. As our troops are in strong force there, they pay but little attention to the impotent spite of women and children. On Wednesday of last week a small body of our troops were surprised by about three hundred rebels, and a severe fight ensued. One of our cavalry and one of the lancers were killed, two horses killed and ten horses wounded. The rebel loss is not known.

☞ The Syracuse *Journal* thinks that the manufacture of salt this season will exceed seven million bushels. It already amounts to about six and three-quarters millions

☞ On Sunday last, a German named Paul Peter of Richwood, was drowned in Rock River just below the Northwestern railroad bridge at Watertown, Wis.

☞ Two convicts, Morgan *alias* Miller and Winans, attempted to break jail at Rock Island on Tuesday night, and came near succeeding.

☞ Under the Steamboat law, F. Robinson has been fined $200 for overloading the safety valve of the propeller "Orontes," and has an added penalty of four months imprisonment.

☞ At Milton, C. W., on the 14th, a wretch named Edward Keenan, beat his mother to death in a drunken spree.

☞ Col. Wilson's Lincoln Regiment, it is said, will come here from Geneva, Kane county, to remain until their arms are received.

☞ Captain Mayers took twenty recruits for the United States army from Milwaukee yesterday. They go to Fort Hamilton.

WOOD—800 CORDS LONG BODY HICKORY WOOD Six Dollars per Cord. 500 Cords Beech and Maple Wood, FIVE DOLLARS PER CORD. A. B. MEEKER, Dock foot of North Market, Above Wells Street Bridge. no15-h575-1w

PATENT BUCK-WHEAT FLOUR. Manufactured by HAWKINS & CHAPMAN, MICHIGAN MILLS. Try the very best Buckwheat Flour in the city—pure and white. Choice Graham Flour, from Winter Wheat. Cracked Wheat, fresh and sweet. White Winter Wheat Flour of the best quality. Extra Spring Wheat Flour. Delivered to any part of the city. Store—No. 276 South Water Street. no19

JAQUE'S EXTRACT OF THE POND LILY. A most Exquisite Perfume. JAQUE'S EXTRACT OF THE POND LILY, A new and very popular Perfume. Jaque's Extract of the Pond Lily, At GALE BROTHER'S, Druggists and dealers in every variety of Toilet Goods, 202 RANDOLPH STREET.

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY, 275 SOUTH WATER STREET. SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities. FLOUR—Halves, Quarters and Eights, printed to order of any desired pattern. HAM SACKS—Every size used. GUNNY BAGS—Two or Three Bushels. Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the articles wanted in our stock. Orders solicited. HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

LESTER & CO'S PATENT Heating and Ventilating Furnace, For Houses, Churches, School Houses, Public Halls, &c. This Furnace has been so thoroughly tried in this locality that a particular notice is not necessary… [illegible]

VAULTS AND OUT HOUSES cleaned very cheap, by JOHN MASON, 71 North Clark street… [illegible]

New Advertisements.

G. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

WANTED—A two story house, or cottage or lower part of a house, with or without furniture. If desired would board owner for rent. If at a distance must be near a line of city cars. Address "H," Tribune office. no23-h477-1t

WANTED—Immediately by a gentleman, a young lady of good address, from 18 to 25 years old, to go into the country, forty miles west, and remain through the winter, (one who understands music preferred.) Work is light, object being company. None but Americans. Address "T. W.," Post Office Box 2790, with name and when and where an interview can be had. no23-h476-1t

WANTED—Three or four rooms wanted, pleasantly situated and suitable for a family of three grown persons to keep house, in a quiet way. Rent must be low. Address "J. W.," Post Office Box 4409, stating location and terms. no23-h473-1t

WANTED—By one who has had fifteen years experience in the manufacture of Perfumery, a situation in some wholesale Drug or Jobbing House. Address "A. S.," care Post Office Box 1209. no23-h475-3tnet

WANTED—Employment by a young man who is willing to make himself generally useful in or about a wholesale or retail store, or any other employment. For qualifications, address C. A. D. ROGERS, through Post Office.

WANTED FOR CASH OR ON short time, by a person of moderate means, a residence lot of forty foot front, in a desirable part of the city. West Division preferred, or North Division, East of Clark street. No objection to a lot with a house of medium size on it. Address Box 2790, stating exact location and terms. no23-h465-3t

WANTED TO RENT.—A furnished house, containing six or eight rooms, or less, situated in a pleasant part of the city. Address "H. L.," Post Office Box 3550, giving location and price if paid in advance. nov23-h474-1t

BOARDING.—A few gentlemen and families can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at No. 60 Michigan avenue. Also a few day boarders. Reference exchanged. no23-h461-1m

TO DRUGGISTS—An experienced Drug Clerk wishes to procure a situation in either a Wholesale or Retail store. Not particular as to locality. Best of reference given. Address FRANK HARMON, Box 114, Wilmington, Illinois.

AN EXPERIENCED FLORIST wishes to rent a lot containing not less than one half of an acre of land, with or without buildings, within three miles of the city in the neighborhood of Cottage Grove or Carrville preferred, on a lease of not less than five years. The best security for rent given. Address Post Office Box 3111, Chicago, Ill.

NAVIGATION.—Any one wishing to learn Navigation will find a Teacher at the Farmers' Hotel, 109 North Water street. C. LORGION.

APPLES! APPLES!! APPLES!!! We have in store, corner South Water and La Salle street, 500 barrels of choice Winter Apples. THEY ARE FOR SALE in lots to suit purchasers. Entrance to store on La Salle street, first door from South Water. SPRUANCE & PRESTON.

R. T. CRANE & BROTHER, Manufacturers and dealers in WROUGHT IRON PIPE FOR Steam, Water and Gas Boiler Flues, Steam Gauges, and every variety of Brass goods for steam engines. STEAM HEATING WORKS on the MOST IMPROVED PRINCIPLE, Erected in all kinds of buildings. THE TRADE SUPPLIED With Pipe and Fittings on the most reasonable terms. Particular attention given to small Iron and Brass Castings. 102 West Lake street.

A NEW INVOICE OF THOSE Glass Cones just received with splendid LITHOGRAPHIC ENGRAVINGS, For sale in any quantity. NEW STYLES OF LAMPS, AND LAMP FIXTURES, DOWNER'S KEROSENE and best brands of CARBON OILS; AT NOBLE'S LAMP & OIL EMPORIUM, No. 175......LAKE STREET......No. 175

THE SECOND QUARTER OF THE COTTAGE GROVE SEMINARY, On Indiana avenue, second door south of Ringold Place, will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 27, 1861

ALL MEDICINES SHOULD BE PREPARED BY A REGULAR PHYSICIAN. Dr. J. S. ROSE obtained a Diploma in 1830. From that time to this, he has practiced Medicine in Philadelphia with unequalled success, mastering Disease in all its forms. For a long time he has been unable to attend to the numerous calls; now he puts up preparations free from minerals or mercury, for all diseases, together with a Medical Book, with full directions, which gives all the means to be their own doctor. Medical Book free at 244½ South Clark street, Chicago. Write to me and I will send it by mail. Dr. J. S. Rose's medicines for sale by W. B. Peabody, 244½ South Clark street, Chicago, and sent to any part of the country on receipt of price. Address Post Office Box 77. If you are troubled with any disease, be sure and get a book. If you will be cured, write for a book and be convinced. You can be cured and I will prove it. Write your case and climate, and I will answer by mail without charge. W. B. PEABODY, Chicago, Post Office Box 77.

HAZELTINE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Live Stock, Dressed Hogs, And Country Produce generally. Office, No. 5 Steel's Block, CORNER LA SALLE AND SOUTH WATER STS. Consignments and orders solicited. Returns promptly made—IN PAR FUNDS OR SPECIE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, A Farm ten miles from the city, containing 195 acres; 155 prairie, balance timber. A comfortable House and a large Orchard of Apple and other fruit trees. One of the first settled farms in the vicinity of Chicago. Will take other productive property in part payment—will divide the farm if desired. For particulars address E. CORBIN, Plainfield, Will County, Illinois.

STOVES!—STOVES!—STOVES! Sanford's $1000 Challenge Heaters, Sanford's $1000 Challenge Heaters, Sanford's $1000 Challenge Heaters, or Heating with One Fire, For Heating with One Fire, For Heating with One Fire. A SINGLE ROOM OR A WHOLE HOUSE, A SINGLE ROOM OR A WHOLE HOUSE, A SINGLE ROOM OR A WHOLE HOUSE. GREAT FUEL SAVERS, GREAT FUEL SAVERS, GREAT FUEL SAVERS, AND MOST POWERFUL HEATERS KNOWN. AND MOST POWERFUL HEATERS KNOWN. AND MOST POWERFUL HEATERS KNOWN. Cook Stoves, Parlor Stoves, And the celebrated SANFORD'S COAL GAS BURNERS. General Dealers in Housekeeping Goods. ALLEN & DALTON'S Mammoth Housekeeper's Emporium, 71 Lake street, Tremont Block.

HATS! HATS!! CHILDREN'S HATS!! In Beaver, Felt & Straw. A full selection for Winter Wear. 41 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. Formerly S. J. HUBSTON & SHAW.

MILWAUKEE MILL FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT. RELIANCE WORKS OF Edward P. Allis & Co., (Formerly Decker & Seville) Nos. 290, 292 & 294 West Water St., MILWAUKEE, WIS., FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, Dutch Anker Bolting Cloths, AND MILL FURNISHINGS GENERALLY. ALSO, Gearing, Shafting and Foundry Work of every description. EDWARD P. ALLIS & CO.

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL PIG IRON. A consignment of this well known iron just received and for sale in quantities to suit customers, by C. H. MOORE & CO. Agents for Manufacturers.

Wanted.

WANTED—A Second-Hand Fire Proof Safe, in good order. Address Post Office Box 802, stating lowest price, size, and where to be seen.

WANTED—A Miller who would furnish some money to put in a Run of Stone in a good Custom Mill and take one half interest; all other Machinery and Building furnished. Address F. WHITE, Lamoille, Bureau County, Ill.

WANTED—An experienced Drug Clerk. One who can come well recommended, having a large city acquaintance preferred, as the person is needed for a first-class Retail Drug Store in the city. Address Post Office Drawer 5841.

WANTED.—A good Protestant Girl wanting a steady home to do general house work, and willing to go to Evanston, can find such a place, with good wages, by addressing E. H., Tribune Office.

WANTED! WANTED!!—Iron Bound Turpentine or Oil Barrels at WEBSTER & BAXTER'S, 239 South Water street.

WANTED—A Wet Nurse, about thirty years old, to whom a good price will be paid for taking charge of a child four months old. English or Scotch preferred. The best of references required. Inquire at 340 Indiana street between two (2) and three (3) P. M.

BUGGY WANTED.—Any one having a first class second hand Top Buggy, in good repair, can find a cash customer by addressing Post Office Box 4163, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY town and village in the Northwestern States, to sell the GROVER & BAKER Premium Sewing Machines. This Company now manufacture machines making the Lock or Shuttle Stitch in addition to their Popular Grover & Baker Patent Stitch, thus affording a choice of stitches to purchasers. Address WM. S. YOUNG & CO., General Agents, Chicago

200,000 RAILROAD TIES WANTED.—To be delivered during the coming winter and spring of 1862, at points on the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Railroad. For specifications, apply at the Superintendent's office. C. H. ALLAN, Supt.

☞ Wanted.—To all Seeking Employment.—Wanted an Agent to canvass every town and county in the Northwest. Business appropriate to the times. Every man employed is doing well. Send for a Circular, giving full particulars, enclosing a three cent stamp, to J. H. JOHNSON, corner of State and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 4353.

To Rent.

FOR RENT—A first class Daguerrean Gallery, located at Aurora, 43 miles from Chicago, on the C. B. & Q. R. R. Also, a Suite of Rooms connected with it, suitable for a family. For particulars, address A. MANN, Aurora, Ill.

TO RENT.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS TO RENT—new and second hand. Pianos for sale low at 115 Lake street, (up stairs) near Clark street.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—A vacant lot on Clark street, fronting Court House Square, cheap. Inquire of M. T. COLE, Room No. 8, 121 Lake street.

FOR SALE—A Scholarship in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College. Apply to E. S. WELLS, of the firm of Satterlee, Wells & Faulkner, at 64 Lake street.

FOR SALE.—For sale for cash or on time, 100 feet on Washington street by 141 on Margaret street. Very desirable residence property. Apply to J. LEWIS LEE, 33 Clark street, corner of Lake.

FOR SALE—House and Lot, 231 Wabash avenue. The house was well built, and has gas and water. The lot is in a pleasant part of the city, and is the highest point of ground in the South Division. Address L. ROSSITER, Lake Forest.

FOR SALE CHEAP AT $350 CASH.—One smart five (5) horse Steam Engine, having been run about six (6) months. Also, an excellent, large size Corn Sheller, $125. A. G. MOREY, 9 Board Trade Building.

FLOURING MILL AND DISTILLERY for Sale or to Rent, situated on Fox River, AT CLINTONVILLE, Three miles east of Elgin. The Mill has four run of stone, and the Distillery has a capacity of 300 bushels. They may be rented separately if desired. Possession Given Immediately. Or the property may be bought at a very low price and on easy terms. For particulars apply to DAVIS & NISSIN, 46 Lasalle street, Chicago.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A splendid suite of parlors; also, a parlor and bedroom unfurnished, and two single rooms, to rent. The parlors may be rented separately if desired, at Nos. 1 and 3 Van Buren street.

BOARDING.—Rooms to let with board on reasonable terms. Apply at 64 Wabash avenue, corner of Randolph.

BOARDING.—Rooms for single gentlemen and Day Board to be had at No. 121 State street, second dwelling north of Madison street.

BOARDING.—Desirable rooms with board may now be had at 49 Van Buren street, third door east of State street.

BOARDING.—There are now vacant at 223 and 225 South Clark street, some pleasant front rooms, suitable for accommodating gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. It is also a convenient location for day boarders, as it is only a few moments walk from the Post Office.

BOARDING.—A pleasant suite of front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, suitable for a family. Also, a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with rooms and board by applying at 194 Monroe street, opposite the Court House. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Suits of rooms and single rooms can be obtained with board at 368 State street. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated.

BOARDING.—Very desirable rooms with board, can now be obtained at 266 West Washington street, corner of Morgan. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated.

NATIONAL HOUSE.—Good board and pleasant rooms can be had at the above house, which has been entirely renovated and refurnished. The location is convenient for business men being situated on the corner of State and Van Buren streets but a few minutes walk from the Post Office. The rooms are very desirable for single and married gentlemen.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT. T. W. BAXTER & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES, OF ALL QUARRIES. S. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE Flouring and Grist Mills, AND DEALERS IN DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS," Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Belting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bail. Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c. FAIRBANKS' SCALES, AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY. Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire. Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c. The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and power; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engines and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago: [illegible] And in like proportion for larger sizes as required. Every Engine is furnished with JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE. For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will Save from 25 to 50 per cent in Fuel over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. … [illegible] WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c. At very low prices. T. W. BAXTER & CO'S Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison sts., Chicago, Ill. Post Office address Box 376.

TOILET SOAPS.—A LARGE and choice Stock of every variety of FINE TOILET SOAPS. LOW'S BROWN WINDSOR, GLENN'S GLYCERINE, GLENN'S HONEY TOILET, LUBIN'S VARIETY— (Very Choice—Five Different Varieties.) … [illegible] Ingersoll's Patent Fountain Hair Brush, … For sale by HARMAL, RISLEY & KITCHEN, No. 46 Clark st., Sherman House Drug Store.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

One Square, (8 lines agate) one insertion	[illegible]
One Square, each subsequent day	[illegible]
One Square, two weeks	[illegible]
One Square, one month	[illegible]
One Square, three months	[illegible]
One Square, six months	[illegible]
One Square, one year	[illegible]

☞ Schedule of Prices for more space than One Square can be seen at the Counting Room.
☞ All transient Advertisements to be paid for IN ADVANCE.
☞ All changes charged thirty cents per Square.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY TRIBUNE:
$1.00 per Square, each week, for first month.
2.00 per Square for each subsequent month.
26.00 per Square for one year.

Auction Sales.

CONTINUED SALE OF RICH FRENCH CHINA, Table Cutlery and Plated Ware, AT AUCTION. The sale of French China Cutlery, &c., now on exhibition at our Auction Room, No. 82 Lake street, this SATURDAY morning at 9½ o'clock, will continue until all is sold. The stock consists of a complete assortment Plain White, Gilt and Decorated Dinner, Tea and Toilet Ware, of the finest quality and styles. TABLE CUTLERY—Ivory, Horn and Cocoa Handle Table, Tea and Dessert Knives and Forks, Carvers, Steels and Bread Knives. SILVER-PLATED WARE… [illegible] GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

SUPERIOR NEW and SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Bedsteads, Bureaus, &c., &c., AT AUCTION. On TUESDAY, Nov. 26th, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, 82 Lake street, a large assortment of Furniture, &c., consisting of Parlor Furniture, Sofas, Corner and Side What-nots, Tete a Tetes, Brocatelle Parlor Suites in solid Rosewood, Mahogany and Marble-top Centre Tables, Bookcases and Secretaries, Card Tables, Tea Trays, Bed rooms, Oak, Walnut and Mahogany Chamber Suites, with marble tops, Dressing Bureaus, Wash-stands, Lounges, &c. &c. Dining Room Oak and Walnut Tables and Chairs; Miscellaneous Articles, Hat Trees, Piano Stools, Oil Cloths, &c. Sale positive and without reserve. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn Street, [Opposite the Tremont House.] Regular Sale Days. At their Salesrooms: DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c., EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY. BOOTS AND SHOES, EVERY THURSDAY. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. ALL GOODS SOLD FOR PAR FUNDS. Deposits required from all purchasers unknown to us. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

MORTGAGE SALE OF Valuable Law Library AT AUCTION. On MONDAY, November 25th, at 10 o'clock A. M., at our salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, opposite the Tremont House, we will sell without reserve, for cash, by order of the Mortgagee, a valuable Law Library, comprising over four hundred volumes. Catalogue ready on Saturday. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctrs.

LARGE STOCK CLOTHS, CASSIMERES Shawls, Wool Socks, Shirts, Drawers, Shawls, Ready-made Clothing, &c. &c. AT AUCTION On Tuesday, Nov. 26, at 9 1-2 O'clock, At our Salesrooms, Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, opposite the Tremont House, 200 pieces Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Beaver and Pilot Cloths; … Wool Socks, Shirts and Drawers; also a variety of Domestic Goods, shawls, &c. &c. WM. A. BUTTERS & Co., Auctioneer.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., WAREHOUSE SALE. The following property in store at the Warehouse of Wm. H. Keogh, 25 River street, will be sold to pay charges, on Monday, 16th day of December next, at 9½ A. M. Unless previously claimed and charges paid: Marked "C." in a diamond—4 casks Hardware, 2 boxes Hardware, 2 boxes Mills, 1 bdl. Saws. WM. A. BUTTERS & Co., Auctioneers.

BY S. NICKERSON Nos. 222 & 224 Lake street, cor. Franklin. REGULAR SALES ON WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK, THROUGHOUT THE SEASON, Of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Clothing, Hosiery and Furnishing Goods; Boots and Shoes, Straw Goods, Yankee Notions and Jewelry, in lots adapted to the country and city retail trade. Liberal cash advances made when required. Consignments respectfully solicited. S. NICKERSON, Chicago, Aug. 23d, 1861.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION, by S. Nickerson, 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin, ON TUESDAY, … 125 cases Men's, Boys' and Youths' Boots, … cases Women's Boots and Shoes. Sale positive. Terms cash—Par Funds. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE by S. Nickerson, 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin. Will be sold on MONDAY, Nov. 25th, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27th, FRIDAY, Nov. 29th, Under shirts and Drawers, Wool Socks, Buck Gloves, Gauntlets and Mittens, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Shawls, Hoods, and Brown Shirting, Comforters, Jackets, Neck Ties, Suspenders, Gray and White Wool Blankets and Furnishing Goods. Sale positive. Terms cash, par funds. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE. No. 107 Dearborn Street, HUGH ALEXANDER. Regular sales of all kinds of Goods twice a week—Tuesdays and Fridays. Consignments solicited.

For Europe.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde built Iron Steamships CITY OF NEW YORK, EDINBURGH, CITY OF BALTIMORE, KANGAROO, CITY OF WASHINGTON, GLASGOW, CITY OF MANCHESTER, VIGO, ETNA, BOSPHORUS. Rates of passage as low as by any other line. Passengers forwarded to all the principal cities of Europe. Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets in Chicago to great advantage. These Steamers have superior accommodations, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in WATER TIGHT IRON SECTIONS, and carry patent fire annihilators. For further information apply to CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO., General Western Agents, 12 Lasalle street, Chicago. ☞ Exchange on Europe sold in sums of £1 and upwards.

THROUGH TICKETS TO ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, BY GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY AND Regular Weekly Line of first-class Ocean Steamers, SAILING EVERY SATURDAY MORNING From the Railway Company's Dock at Quebec. Freight shipped on through bills of lading. Send for further information to JAMES WARRACK, General Western Agent, 12 Lake street, Chicago. WALTER SHANLY, General Manager, Montreal.

ONE FIRE LASTS FOR THE ENTIRE SEASON, Without Re-Building, LITTLEFIELD'S BASE BURNING STOVES, RAILWAY COAL BURNER, Parlor Furnace, or Double Heater, AND THE NEW STOVE MORNING GLORY. VAN SCHAACK, No. 47......STATE STREET......No. 47 Has the sale of these Popular Stoves.

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND Importers from Europe. The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada issue through bills of lading … [illegible] JAS. WARRACK …

BITTER WINE OF IRON, BITTER WINE OF IRON. A Chemical Combination of Iron, Sherry Wine and Peruvian Bark, For Poorness of the Blood, Impaired and Imperfect Digestion, Liver Complaints, Neuralgia and Nervous Affections, Lassitude and Depression of Spirits, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Disease Incidental to Females, General Debility, and all Complaints requiring a Tonic and Alterative Medicine. In pint bottles, One Dollar. Prepared ONLY and sold by SMITH & DWYER, Chemists and Druggists, 94 Lake street, opp. Tremont House.

HORSE POWERS, CORN SHELLERS.—The Bay State Tread Power for one or two horses, … [illegible]

Commission Merchants.

MACQUEEN & GRINDON, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 3 Foster's Building, corner South Water and Wells street, Chicago, Ill.

V. A. TURPEN & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 189 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO.

W. & D. J. LAKE, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 192½ South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

ABIEL AKIN & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

P. KANE & SONS have opened at No. 2 Hilliard's Block, South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House.

DATER, STEWART & CO., Commission Merchants, No. 73 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill.

MORSE & YARWOOD, (LATE ALBERT MORSE & CO.,) PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SHACKFORD & HOW, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 3 Board of Trade Building, Chicago.

SHERMAN, HALL & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SPAFFORD & ELLIS, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

RICE FAY & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 12 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill.

JOHN L. NOBLE & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FLOUR AND FEED.

JOSEPH H. TUCKER, COMMISSION MERCHANT.

M. S. NICHOLS & CO., HAVE opened at 188 South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House.

A. PEUGNET, COMMISSION MERCHANT, Office, No. 2 Hilliard's Block.

MURRY NELSON & CO., PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS.

Bedford, Meredith & Russell, EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

ALLEN, VANE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

WILLIAMS & HOUGTELLING, COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

CULVER & COMPANY, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 216 South Water Street, Chicago.

BAKER & SPAFFORD, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

FORD & NORTON, STORAGE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR.

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

CHARLES RANDOLPH, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

UNDERWOOD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 152 South Water Street, Chicago.

MUDD & UPDIKE, General Commission Merchants.

WATSON V. COE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

VAN INWAGEN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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LARGE OR SMALL ORDERS …

Chicago Tribune. …DAY NOVEMBER 23, 1861.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION, … RICHARD YATES, GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS. … RICHARD YATES, Governor. … Secretary of State.

…the latest scene of rebel … in Missouri, was the rallying … Fremont's column on its march … be bridged the Osage at that … now, in its fate, the mate … It is about eighty miles south… Jefferson City, and had been left … our returning column on their …

…news from Washington by our … generally unimportant. One … give great satisfaction to honest … proof that the House Investiga… Committee intend thorough work. … exposure fail where it will the … will carry it out unsparingly.

…TROOPS EN ROUTE. … programme for the departure of the … men of Gen. Butler's New Eng… Division, was agreeably filled on … The mammoth steamer … the largest vessel ever seen … harbor, took on board the 26th … and 9th Connecticut, and … to Portland, received the … making the complement for … voyage to Port Royal. The other … be ready for the return trip of …

…way, we have as yet seen no no… actual departure of any of Gen. … division of 12,000 men, col… week since at Annapolis. They … gone, but the telegraph and … not announced it. Two fresh … regiments have moved with… to Fortress Monroe, prepara… passage for further South.

…MISSOURI SOCIAL WAR. … passions of the Missouri rebels … have been aroused to their highest … that our army has withdrawn … the Southwestern portion of the … murders and arson are of daily … making the country so untena… Union men that they are flocking … City by the hundreds, if not … thousands, glad if only to be able … their own lives and the lives of … families. But it must be borne in … that these disturbances are *not* … by Gen. Price's men, for his army … accounts at Neosho, in almost … corner of the State. The … each neighborhood are the vil… They are only found in force when … is far away; and may only be … at all, by the instant co… and determined resistance of … men whose property and … at stake. Our dispatches are … new alarm that has seized upon … A great deal must be set … excited imagination; and yet … remains to make out quite a seri… of facts. There is no remedy, … but for the *Union men* of Mis… defend themselves. They are as … as their neighbors of the other … and only lack courage to … their power respected. We still … was good policy to withdraw the … from Springfield. Leaving the whole … to watch for an enemy who … never have shown himself, we … have been just so many short of … for other operations. Leaving only … the fate of Lyon and Mulligan … have been re-enacted. The Union … these troublesome counties must … themselves in such a juncture as … to be.

…ARMING COLORED MEN. … record that an American Gen… during a heavy campaign on hand … of using all the means placed … power to carry his arms to success, … a proclamation to colored men. … by saying to them, … mistaken policy you have heretofore … of a participation in the glorious … national rights in which our country … This no longer shall exist. … was aware of the existence of preju… of caste and color, and he made … obstacle to employing these black … He looked the thing squarely in the … as thus: …

Chicago Tribune

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1861.

AND "FORTIFIED."

Who is not tired of the word? Our army went to Washington and "fortified;" to Baltimore and "fortified;" to Cairo and "fortified;" to Cheat Mountain and "fortified;" to St. Louis and "fortified;" to Hatteras and "fortified;" to Jefferson City and "fortified;" to Romney and "fortified;" to Santa Rosa Island and "fortified;" to Lexington and "fortified;" to Paducah, and "fortified"; to Gauley, and "fortified;" to Newport News, and "fortified;" and now the part of it at Beaufort is "fortifying" again. While our men are shovelling earth, the rebels are seizing and occupying the strong positions and the roads; and by the time we are ready to move, movement implies that we must bridge trenches and carry redoubts—a work for which volunteers, who "do not," as Col. Turchin says, "understand to use the bayonet," are not the troops. Is it not about time for our forces to go somewhere without leaving massive earth-works behind, the security of which always tempts men to run from rather than run over and conquer danger?

TURN OF THE TIDE.

We attach little importance to the action of the so-called Union Convention in North Carolina. The fact that such an assemblage, composed, as the account says, of delegates from forty-five counties, was necessarily held under the guns of a Federal fortification and in a place like Hatteras, is of itself a confession that, considered with reference to its probable influence on the Union cause, it is of no weight. Doubtless we may, in the absence of positive information, believe that it was called and engineered by men quite as anxious to win the honors of local offices, or to sit in Congress at a salary of three thousand dollars per annum, as to serve the Federal cause. We hope we are mistaken; but the precedent established in the case of Wm. H. Foster, also of North Carolina, teaches a lesson that we cannot forget.

But though the movement of which we speak may have no tangible results, there are waifs of evidence on the surface of affairs in Secessia which tell of the dissatisfaction and disgust that the masses of deluded and mistaken men who have been dragged into rebellion, begin to feel. The terrorism exercised over opinion, and the despotic military power which controls action, are yet in full force; hence the direct proofs of a revulsion of feeling, which come to us are few and necessarily scanty; but the rebels themselves in their public speeches and newspapers, their military squabbles, the proceedings of their conventions, and their desperate financial shifts, give indications that those even who were early and earnestly in the cause, feel that they have undertaken a job the magnitude of which every day increases on their hands; that the aids upon which they relied, have one by one eluded them, and that they stand face to face with a loyal and united people bent upon the maintenance of the integrity of the national domain. The worst has not yet come. Up to this time, summer has favored their operations; and the hope of foreign interference and of a Northern and Democratic diversion has kept up their spirits. But the expectation of hearing the thunder of English and French guns at the mouths of their cotton ports, and of a revolution against the Government in the loyal North has died out; and now nothing but the frosts and blasts of an inclement winter needed be added to the sufferings and privations which the war has caused, to make the deluded people who were promised that the destruction of the Union should be only a month's frolic, breaking out into loud and open mouthed remonstrance against the authors of the loss and suffering that they have endured.

The conviction that we are at the turn of the tide is, as we have reason to know, exercising a powerful influence upon the movements of our army on the Potomac. If it goes into winter quarters without first fighting and beating the enemy, our readers may be assured that it will do so because of the certainty that the opposing forces will be scattered by the winds of winter, and that when spring opens, a new and perhaps dominant party in the South, tired of the rule of a military despotism, will hail McClellan's march toward the Gulf, as the approach of a deliverer.

THE CONVENTION AND THE CURRENCY.

We happened to be in a neighboring town, near the Wisconsin line, a few days since, when the following scene transpired: An honest, well-to-do farmer, presented himself at the desk of the hotel and called for his bill for supper, lodging and breakfast. The clerk named the amount, and the farmer drew forth a plethoric wallet from which he abstracted a bank note, a good deal the worse for wear. He seemed to have selected it because it was dim, torn and grimy, and he wanted somebody else to relieve him of the responsibility of holding it.

"We don't take Wisconsin money here," replied the clerk.

An expression of dismay fell upon the countenance of the farmer. "This is a very strange country" he exclaimed; "they won't take Wisconsin money in Illinois, and they won't take Illinois money in Wisconsin, nor in Illinois neither; ha, ha! But," to the clerk, "you took Wisconsin money here two weeks ago—took it of me."

"Yes," answered the other, "but there has been a change since. The banks won't take it of us any longer. We can't deposit it."

The farmer overhauled his assortment and it soon became evident that he had very little, if anything, beside Wisconsin funds. He was a resident of that State and had brought with him on his travels some prime lots of home made money. At last he fell upon a $2 note of the International Bank of Buffalo, which the clerk accepted and gave him his change in specie. Thence he went to the railroad depot, and walking up to the office called for a ticket to Chicago. The ticket agent selected the proper piece of pasteboard, stamped it, and held out his hand for the money.

"You take Wisconsin money, don't you?" said the farmer.

"No, sir!" promptly replied the other.

"But I haven't got anything else," responded the farmer in an appealing tone.

"Can't help it; have orders from treasurer not take any Wisconsin," was the answer, chopped off in curt, business-like tones.

Our friend from the rural districts took his roll of currency away to the window, and laying it down on the sill proceeded to examine each note separately. At last his face brightened. He had found another International Bank note. Returning to the ticket office he deposited it triumphantly, remarking that he would take a ticket for Chicago.

"We don't take *Canada* money," replied he of the ticket box.

"*Canada* money?" said the farmer, with unfeigned surprise; "that's Buffalo."

"No, sir—International Bank of *Toronto!*"

This was too much for our friend's equanimity. He cursed all the banks in the United States collectively and the Canada one individually, and then asked if there was not a broker's office near where he could get his pile shaved, so that he could, at least, buy a ticket to Chicago. The agent told him there were such institutions in town, where they would be happy to reduce and condense his funds, but their offices did not open till nine o'clock. It was quarter past seven and the passengers were hurrying aboard. In this dilemma, a stranger, who seemed to know the difference 'twixt tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee in banking, offered to perform the desired operation, and taking a five dollar Wisconsin note from the farmer's roll, he handed him back four dollars of Connecticut bank notes and fifty cents in specie. The farmer, when he found that the Connecticut money would buy his ticket, thanked his benefactor and took his seat in the cars.

This is only one case in a thousand, and is by no means an extreme case. True, our agricultural friend had exchanged his crops for a lot of bank notes which would not buy his dinner fifty miles from home, nor carry him an inch on a passenger train, but it is presumed that when he returned to Wisconsin he could use his engravings at some moderate rate of discount. Those who have noticed the dejected countenances of poor people all summer in our streets, as they have passed from one broker's office to another with their abominable money rags, will agree with us that this was not an extreme case. Yet we are told that gold and silver are *inconvenient* for general currency!

Throughout the present year all classes of citizens have been suffering losses—some have been entirely ruined—by reason of the crazy condition of the circulating medium. It is no answer to say that our *particular* system of paper currency was founded on wrong principles. All systems of paper currency are founded on wrong principles, because money cannot be made of paper. All systems of paper currency that have ever been tried *have* failed at one time or another—are failing all the time, and will always continue to fail. The New York *World*, we observe, is recommending the Louisiana system to Illinois, as the perfection of monetary schemes. The reference of the *World* is peculiarly unfortunate, for if we look at Louisiana to-day we find that every bank in the State has suspended, and the reign of shinplasters is so complete that every beer saloon, every market stall every omnibus line, is obliged to issue pasteboard checks for small change. It may be said that the war and the rebel government have obliged the banks to suspend, but did any war, did any government, ever compel gold and silver to depreciate? In examining an old and rare collection of coins, a short time since, we found a number of silver pieces issued by the government or people of Peru during a revolution. They were irregular in shape, and seemed to have been cut with rude instruments out of silver spoons, cups, candlesticks and ornaments. Each one had its weight, and the word Peru, stamped upon it. We could not help contrasting it with the old and decaying bit of paper known as "Continental money," which lay beside it. Every one of these Peruvian issues is worth as much to-day as the day it was chiseled out of the spoon or goblet. It will buy as much now, in any market, or on any Bourse, in Europe, Asia, Africa or America, as then. The "Continental money" is worth exactly nothing by the cord, except as a curiosity,—its limited value as paper having been ruined by age, while the antique crowns and half crowns in the collection, which circulated long before Isaac Newton reformed the coinage of England, and the Austrian pieces struck while the Turks were besieging Vienna, are as solid and almost as heavy as the day they came from the mint. The Louisiana money will be in the same category with the Continental money long before the present war is ended, and forever thereafter. What nonsense to be pointing us to Louisiana, with this state of facts staring us in the face! Is it the acme of financial prudence to adopt a monetary system which leaves the people penniless at the first breath of war or other considerable commotion of society? Is it desirable to do so *in a time of war*?

THE McCORMICK REAPER PATENT.

The benefits conferred by an inventor upon the public, come, after a reasonable period for introduction has passed, to be pretty exactly recognized and counterbalanced by the benefits to the inventor himself in the profits of his invention, and such is the intention of the law of patents. We recently gave a brief abstract of the decision of Commissioner Holloway, denying to C. H. McCormick of this city, an extension upon his patent on the Reaper that bears him name. The first patent bears date Oct. 23d, 1847, the full term of fourteen years having expired on the corresponding date of the month last past.

In his statement of receipts and expenditures filed at the Patent Office with his application, Mr. McCormick states that he has received on account of his manufacturing business:

For net proceeds of sales of machines in cash	$2,932,585 94
For net proceeds of sales in notes	312,696 13
For net proceeds of sales in book accounts	43,939 81
For interest received on promissory notes	63,266 54
For net proceeds of sales of parts of machines for repairs	71,312 68
For value of machines on hand unsold	57,655 00
Total	$3,981,455 60

That he has expended on account of his manufacturing business:

For materials and mechanical labor	$1,333,427 77
For miscellaneous expenses, including salaries, advertising, traveling expenses, &c.	652,913 66
For commissions for selling machines	370,331 00
For rent of shops, machinery, wharves wear and tear of machinery, &c.	184 000 00
For insurance	31,581 95
Total	$2,572,2[illegible] 38
Excess of receipts of manufacturing business over expenditures, being a profit of about 36 per cent	$1,409,251 22

This exhibit is interesting as declaring the value of an invention of this class, to him who introduces some real improvement in economizing and cheapening labor. It is well that talent that produces such results should be stimulated by rewards like this. But the decision of the Commissioner is made on a question that directly concerns the public, as to the point when profits thus exclusively accruing shall end, in other words, when the inventor shall be said to have parted with his natural right of property in his invention. Mr. McCormick has certainly realized for his, a most "substantial consideration."

In all future cases, by the late act of Congress, there will be no after questions to decide, all attempts at renewal being estopped by positive enactment, that patents shall run seventeen years without renewal.

Our Relations with New Jersey.

The quota of New Jersey is 17,420 men. She has in the service eight infantry regiments, numbered from the 1st to the 8th inclusive; a 9th regiment nearly ready; one (Col. Hatfield's) cavalry regiment, and a battalion of artillery under Major Hexamer. This is all; and at the outside calculation there are not more than 9 thousand men furnished, or a trifle more than half the number due. It is now announced in the Trenton papers that the State having expended $700,000 in the outfit of their volunteers, it will await a settlement with the Government before sending any more men. "As soon as the accounts are adjusted," says this organ of the authorities, "and the money "due from the Federal Government received, "a tenth, and *perhaps* an eleventh regiment "will be raised. We have no doubt that recruits could be obtained to fill up even three "or four new regiments." New Jersey is now a friendly power, (the Camden & Amboy Railroad to the contrary notwithstanding,) and it is well, at a time like this, to cultivate our Federal alliance with it. The Government at Washington should lose no time, therefore, in settling the little balance due. If we chance to go to war with England we might want some further assistance from New Jersey in the way of a "tenth, and *perhaps* an eleventh regiment." Besides, if we fall out with her, she may cut off our supply of peaches and cider—or, raise the head money on the Camden Railroad.

Hardin County, Kentucky.

A correspondent writing from the Federal Camp in Hardin county, Kentucky, says including troops outside of the Union picket lines, yet within the radius of a few miles, the number cannot fall short of 35,000. Of these, fully one-half are Hoosier Boys; a large share of the balance are Illinois troops, and the remainder Ohio, Pennsylvania and Kentucky regiments. Additions are being made daily. The general health of the troops is good, indeed universally so, taking into consideration the reputed unhealthfulness of this locality and a scarcity of blankets in many regiments, particularly among the Kentucky troops.

What has Ohio Done.

On the 18th inst., the State of Ohio, with a quota of 61,000 men due to the Government, had in the service only 43 regiments of infantry, twelve batteries of artillery, and seven detached companies of cavalry; the whole footing up not more than 45,000 men upon the most liberal calculation.

On the same day Illinois, with a quota of 44,400 men required of her, had in the service 41 regiments of infantry, five full regiments of cavalry (not counting Col. Marshall's,) besides detached companies of cavalry, and eight companies of artillery; the whole footing up not less than 46,000 men. Ohio is engaged in raising some thirty additional regiments of infantry, six regiments of cavalry, and one regiment of artillery. Illinois has also on her lists over twenty regiments of infantry, seven regiments of cavalry, and two regiments of artillery, besides a regiment of mechanics, and companies of sharpshooters. Ohio has a population of 2,339,600; Illinois, a population of 1,711,768.

Now the force of these figures is in the application of them. The Cincinnati *Gazette* and *Commercial* joins in a complaint that Ohio has *only* ten Brigadiers, counting Rosecrans and McDowell, who are of the regular army. The *Gazette* exclaims: "this allotment is hardly "according to the precedents of the War De- "partment." We confess it does look as if Ohio had been most shabbily used; but then, Illinois has only six Brigadiers, and if it would relieve our Ohio friends any, we are willing to hand over at least one of our allotment.

Ohio is indeed so far behind in the work of filling up her quota, that the Adjutant General has within a few days issued an appeal to the people, which, for the honor of the glorious old Buckeye State, we hope will meet a hearty response. He says:

> The time has come when the army of Ohio must be completed. Ten days more can be allowed for the completion of regiments now forming in camps. Within that time much may be done, and by the 25th of November, Ohio can contribute at least thirty thousand more of her soldiers to the grand column *en route* for Nashville and Tennessee.
>
> To the accomplishment of this great object, the instant, earnest and combined efforts of officers, committees, and patriotic citizens, is most urgently invoked. Companies are now more valuable than regiments will be in the spring, if the rebellion is allowed to survive the winter. Now, when the rebel confederacy seems to be staggering, is the time to strike, and the blows being vigorously followed up, the victory will be ours, and the stars upon our banner once more represent a united nation.

Retaliatory Measures of the Rebels.

Col. Corcoran of the old N. Y. 69th is confined in a rebel dungeon, as the "hostage" of the pirate Smith, condemned at Philadelphia, while thirteen other commissioned officers, including all those of the higher rank, have been sent to the common jail at Richmond to await the result of the trial of the thirteen "Savannah privateers" at New York. It is said they were drawn by lot, but the "lot" seems to have been a farce except so far as to designate one person (Col. Corcoran) to live on bread and water until it should be known what had been done with the Philadelphia convict. This barbarous and unusual conduct of the rebels has aroused a deep and fearful feeling of indignation. It is intended to intimidate our government, and move it to interfere between the judges of the law and the legitimate execution of the law. It will fail most miserably. Unlike prisoners of war whom we have captured and held or released, these men on trial are robbers, who skulk in out-of-the-way corners and pounce upon defenceless merchantmen. One has already been convicted, and the others will be, and ultimately they will be hung; for the government, having passed their case over to the courts, has nothing further to do in the matter. Now what! Our officers, now in the hands of the rebels, will, it is said, suffer a like fate. The government has it in its power to avert this, and tighten the screws upon certain rebel prisoners until the Richmond junta shall treat our officers as prisoners of war are entitled to be treated. There are Mason and Slidell, and Eustis, upon whom we can operate. The rebel General Winder, the jailor of our friends at Richmond, has a brother in Fort Warren. We have Commodore Barron and the officers captured at Hatteras; also, a nephew of John Tyler. In short we have funds enough, if we have the pluck to use the opportunity, to make Richmond howl. It would be a standing disgrace to our Government if this Richmond proceeding were allowed to influence the fate of pirates who are on trial in our courts.

Col. Alfred M. Wood, of the 14th New York (Brooklyn) regiment, writes as to the manner of drawing the lot, as follows:

> Yesterday, (Nov. 9,) while at dinner at my boarding house, I was notified that two gentlemen desired to see me. I immediately went into the parlor to ascertain the object of this visit. On entering, I recognized one of the gentleman as belonging to General Winder's office, and he informed me that the General desired to see me. It being Sunday, it struck me that something unusual had or was about to happen. On arriving at the General's quarters I asked him for what purpose he desired to see me? He answered by saying that he had a very unpleasant duty to perform—in fact the most unpleasant duty of his life, and handed me a paper to read.

[This paper was Banjamin's order to Winder to draw lots among our officers for a victim. Colonel Wood continues:]

> "After leaving the General's quarters I was escorted to the prison occupied by the officers of the federal army, where the drawing took place, in presence of all the officers confined in Richmond, seventy-five (75) in number. General Winder himself superintended the arrangements of the drawing: after the names upon separate slips of paper were placed in a tin box, General Winder requested the Hon. Alfred Ely to draw from the box one name, and that the name of the officer thus drawn would be held in place of Smith, convicted in Philadelphia.
>
> "Mr. Ely, evidently affected and with reluctance, I thought, proceeded to comply with the General's request, and drew forth a slip of paper that was to consign one of us to solitary confinement. A deathlike stillness pervaded the room, and the deepest anxiety was depicted upon the countenances of every one present when Mr. Ely announced Col. Corcoran. The balance of the officers, viz: Cols. Lee, Cogswell, Wilcox, Wood, Woodruff; Lieut. Cols. Neff and Bowman; Majors Revere, Potter and Vodges; and Capts. Rockwood, Bowman and Keffer, are to be removed to the common jail to-day, and you may *rest assured* that *our fate depends* upon that of the *privateersmen*. I trust that you will do all you can, consistent with your duty to the Government, to relieve these officers who went forth to fight the battles of their country, from a position of *peril* and *distress*. See my family and give them all the consolation you can, and in the name of humanity do all you can for your Very true friend,
>
> "COL. A. M. WOOD."

Troubles in the Rebel Camp.

There is a sharp little fight brewing among the leaders in the Richmond junta. It seems that all last summer President Davis held Beauregard with a short chain, lest he should run away with the applause of the Southern people and be elected President in November. There have been mutterings of discontent, and now there is a loud complaint. Beauregard's report of Bull Run was kept in the dark by Davis, and finally published a week or two ago, but sadly mutilated. Beauregard's friends then rushed to print with letters charging the Executive with bad faith, and it would appear from their statements that the Louisiana General not only reported the battle, but also what he calls the imbecility of Davis and his Cabinet. One writer assails Davis in this wise:

> "Davis is the victim of petty jealousies and prejudices of which the South could never have entertained a suspicion when he was elected President. If it were not painful, at a time and during a crisis like the present, to impeach the character of our Chief Magistrate, many instances might be given of a narrow-minded favoritism on the part not only of the President, but of the whole administration, which, deriving its tone from him, indicates a rapid approximation to the official corruption supposed to have been cast off forever when we severed with the sword the degrading bonds which bound us to the despotism at Washington."

And another, speaking of the election, says:

> "Outside of the Cabinet, no man has been named as a candidate in place of Mr. Davis. The people know not where to look for a suitable man. With sufficient time, a well chosen candidate would obtain a vote that would startle the administration, which now feels secure almost to the verge of irresponsibility, and astonish even the entire Confederacy. I think I know the feeling and opinion of the Confederate Congress in this matter. They know all that President Davis has done, and not done. Few else do, on account of the secrecy of the sessions and the veil thus thrown over all the transactions of the government. It is disagreeable to be at points with one who is head of the government, and generally profitless. *But were the election to be determined now by Congress, Mr. Davis would be flung as high as a kite.*"

Gen. Beauregard is thus introduced into the arena, and in a letter to the Richmond *Whig* he says:

> "By authority, the President, is the sole judge of when and what part of the Commanding Officer's report shall be made public. * * * If certain minds cannot understand the difference between patriotism, the highest civic virtue, and office seekers, the lowest civic occupation, I pity them from the bottom of my heart. Suffice it to say, that I prefer the respect and esteem of my countrymen to the admiration and envy of the world. I hope, for the sake of our cause and country, to be able, with the assistance of kind Providence, to answer my calumniators with new victories over our national enemies; but I have nothing to ask of the country, Government or any friends, except to afford me all the aid they can in the great struggle we are now engaged upon."

The Charleston *Mercury* discusses freely the difference of opinion between Davis and Beauregard, and says it fears the latter may soon have to follow the example of Gen. Walker of Georgia—alluding to the late rebel Secretary of War, who was compelled to resign.

Soldiers' Allotment Rolls.

The States have begun to move in the matter of soldiers' allotments, in order to secure uniformity of action and promptness in the distribution of the funds. Gov. Morton of Indiana has made arrangements with the Branch Bank at Indianapolis to be the custodian of the money, without cost to the soldiers, and an agent will visit each regiment in advance of payment to receive from each volunteer such funds as he desires to transmit. The Legislature of Vermont has appointed Hon. Joseph Poland of Montpelier agent. We believe that nearly every State has done something in the matter. Regiments are now sending home from $7,000 to $25,000 out of each monthly payment, and they will average at least $12,000 for all. Let the allotment rolls be generally circulated and closely followed up, and the volunteer will have saved something for himself or his friends.

The *National Intelligencer* says:

> At no time, and by no nation, have the soldiers of a country been so well paid, clothed, and fed as are those of this country at the present period, and never before has there been manifested by any people greater interest in the welfare of their troops than the inhabitants of the loyal States are now exhibiting. One of the most cheering indications of the morale of the army is presented in the fact that wherever the opportunities exist a large proportion of the earnings of the soldiers are transmitted to their families.

The Tone of the German Press.

We published the other day an extract from the Washington correspondence of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, relative to the dangerous attitude of the German press towards the Government, and the attention which has been called to it in high quarters. A writer in the Washington *Star* has also the following:

> "The German branch of the Fremont conspiracy out west seems to have reached its culminating point. The Chicago *Staats Zeitung* brought a few days ago the news that the Eleventh Wisconsin Regiment had refused to march from Madison to Missouri, because Fremont had been superseded in command. In Muscatine, Iowa, a German meeting has been held, at which a resolution was adopted declaring, that it would have been better to dissolve twenty cabinets than to supersede Fremont. Secretaries Cameron and Seward are more eagerly attacked by Red Republican papers—such as the *Anzeiger des Westens*, at St. Louis, (two absent editors of which are our Consuls in Bremen and Zurich); the *Staats Zeitung*, at Chicago, (the owner of which is Consul in Elsinore); the New York *Abend Zeitung*, (the editor of which enjoys a lucrative position in the New York Custom House); the Davenport *Demokrat*, and one or two more papers—than has ever been done by the fiercest Democratic sheets. They openly talk treason, and incite the masses to disobedience."

Commenting on the above, the Philadelphia *North American* says:

> "This treasonable course must not be unjustly considered as monopolized by the Germans, for the language of the St. Louis *Democrat* and *Republican* was as bad as any uttered in the course of this war. In the midst of all this traitorous conduct, the patriotism of Gen. Sigel should be especially honored, as he has firmly rebuked any effort to use the Germans of the West as an element of mischief."

Letter from Col. Wilcox—Wretched Condition of the Prisoners in the South.

Colonel O. B. Wilcox of Detroit, of the First Michigan regiment, captured at Bull Run, and now one of the "hostages" held in the common jail at Richmond, writes a doleful letter from Castle Pinckney, under date of a month ago. He says:

> We have lost one man, Noah Porter, who died at this Castle, Oct. 3d, of typhoid fever. There have been many cases of diarrhœa, etc., but the health of the prisoners is generally good. Our greatest need is *clothing*. The men, particularly, require everything, from shoes to overcoats. Besides Capt. Withington, I have with me fifty of my men, and two of the Fourth Michigan, and a very ragged set of Christians we are, too, as you may suppose, having had nothing but the light summer fatigue dress of the battle-day. Some of the gallant fellows are out of their breeches, some bare-footed, &c. If our confinement is to continue, I know of no way to supply the men unless by making up a lot in Michigan and sending them to Fortress Monroe, to be forwarded by flag of truce. There are three officers and sixty-five men of the First Michigan, and a few of the Fourth Michigan. Capt. Withington, myself, and fifty men of my regiment, and two of the Fourth are here. The rest are probably at New Orleans, or still in hospital at Richmond. We are totally ignorant, seeing no papers from the North, but, if we are not to be exchanged directly, the clothing will be very much needed. It should be all kinds of common wear.
>
> There is no certainty of my situation here, and no one knows what or where to-morrow may see us. But I have faith in Providence, and trust in the magnanimity of the high-toned portion of our Southern enemies.
>
> The journey to Charleston was anything but agreeable, confined as we were from the 10th to 13th, in the cars, except one night at Weldon, crowded, hot, and almost destitute of refreshments along the way. In my reduced condition I suffered little less than purgatory. Five days in the Charleston jail, and then we emerged into a new life in every sense, at this castle in the harbor of Charleston. The sea breeze, release from close confinement, etc., have brought me up as well as the one hundred and fifty who shared my lot. With here and there an exception, diarrhœa is the only form of disease we have known. But it is considered that the unhealthy season is pretty much over, although there is no sign of frost yet. The officers have the privilege of the island; the men are restricted to the Castle. Our quarters are casemates. All are better off than they were at Richmond, but grow more and more impatient for exchange. All the gallant fellows bear themselves nobly under their captivity. My room mates now are Col. Corcoran of New York, Col. Woodruff and Lieutenant Colonel Neff, of Kentucky. Among the thirty odd officers here, of course I find some congenial spirits. One of my chief wants is something to read.

A box of clothing is being made up at the Quartermaster General's office, Detroit, for the Michigan prisoners. Since the date of this letter the officers have been brought back to Richmond, and the men were at last accounts at Columbia, S. C.

Burning up the Rags.

The Bank Comptroller of Wisconsin made kindling wood, the other day, of paper rags representing nominally some $50,000 of money. That was the right place for it. The people of the West have passed through the fire on this currency question; now let the currency itself go through.

RE OPENING OF THE BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.—Strong hopes are entertained by the advance of Gen. Kelly that the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will soon be re-opened throughout its entire length. But the worst of the job remains to be done. The work has been brought up from each end of the line to within 49 miles of meeting, but this distance, by far the worst to rebuild, is stripped of bridges, and even of the iron track, while in places large obstructions have been hurled down across the way. This district is yet partially in rebel possession, or liable to interruption by them. The re opening of the road is important to the West, which is now in need of more means of communication with the seaboard, but we hardly see how the hope is to be gratified earlier than spring. The corporation of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad have brought the ruin upon themselves, and if the Government protects the rebuilding it should take entire possession when rebuilt.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Philadelphia & Erie Railroad has "struck ile" to its profit, and in nine months preceding Oct. 1st, transported 150 000 barrels.

— Among the promotions not officially published is the promotion of General Satisfaction by the good news of last week.

—Commodore Hollins has been appointed Flag Officer of the Confederate Navy. It is stated of Tatnall, another rebel commodore, that when about to resign, at the time when Toucey was allowing officers to do so, commodore Paulding, his most intimate friend, had a long interview with him, and exhausted every argument to induce him to remain in the service of his country. But it was in vain. At the close of the conference, Tatnall put the question—"What will you do if we meet?" The answer was prompt and energetic: "I will shoot you." Tatnall doubted his ears, and repeated the question in a deprecating tone. He received the same answer with additional vim, and became thoughtful. We understand that the Government will probably relieve Commodore Paulding from his post as Commander of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and assign him to active service. He is full of fire and zeal for the integrity of the nation.

— The rebel Secretary Benjamin is a member of the famous New York Club, and there are enough tories in the membership to prevent his expulsion. His friends pay the dues and keep his name on—a standing insult to the majority. Mr. John Slidell was also a member, but he has been dropped, and will now devote himself to the club at Fort Warren.

— The people of the Lake Superior region have bade adieu to the last steamer for the season, and their business with the rest of mankind is just settling down for a long winter's nap. They are this year luxuriating in the prospect of a semi-weekly mail, instead of a monthly one, as in previous seasons, whereat the hyperborians rejoice and felicitate themselves greatly.

— We learn from the Quincy *Whig* that a party of Col Glover's regiment, on Tuesday, came upon a small secesh camp somewhere in the vicinity of Palmyra, and captured it. Among the trophies were 150 pair of socks, a quantity of blankets and coverlets, 16 horses and men, with their accoutrements, &c. They were brought into Palmyra the same day.

— Two flags were presented to Colonels White's and Power's regiments at Harrisburg on Monday, on the eve of their departure for Annapolis. Gov. Curtin made the presentation speech, and, in the course of his remarks, said: "Your destination is South Carolina, where this rebellion first began, and I hope you will be present when Charleston is laid in ashes."

—Reese & Williams of Beloit, Wis., shipped last week to Chicago, over 500 barrels of cranberries, which they had taken in during the past week.

— The Richmond *Examiner* tells with solemn horror that "Lincoln's soldiers" at Harper's Ferry amuse themselves by lying in wait and shooting the little fair haired girls of the village, on their way to school. It mentions the names of two or three innocent little victims, and tells the vile lie with such an air of sincerity that no doubt many of its readers believe it.

OUR KANSAS LETTER.

Independence, Missouri—"Independence's Day has come!"—And what came of it—Col. Jennison's visit—Summary Justice on [illegible]—The town taken and cleaned out—Scenes and Incidents—The Contrabands—Col. Jennison's Proclamation—He makes a Speech—Correspondence—Various Incidents, &c.

[Special Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

CAMP JENNISON, Kansas City, Mo., November 18, 1861.

Independence is one of the most rabid secession holes in this section of the country. General Lane hoisted the Union flag on the cupola of the Court House. It has been flying since, though the treasonable acts of the citizens here have not been in the least abated. Most of the principal men in town are rebel sympathizers, and though too cowardly to take up arms, do not hesitate to furnish supplies and encourage outrages on Union men. Col. Jennison knowing the character of the men, as well as the facts of their histories, determined to give a little warning of the course he should pursue.

Yesterday morning, therefore, at 6 a. m., we were on the way with nine hundred men and one twelve pound howitzer. Lists had been furnished of the location of every Union man and house, as well as of those of the rebels. Orders were issued in case of resistance to shell the town, to shoot on sight every man found in arms, and to bring away all things that might be used to carry on war. About six miles from this place, was a flouring mill, barns, a large and handsome brick dwelling, &c., occupied by the family of Thos. Pitcher, a wealthy secessionist and captain in Price's army. His son, women and negroes run the mill and worked the farm. He was at Wilson's Creek and Lexington, and is now South. Col. Jennison detailed some twenty men to remove the slaves, horses and arms, and to burn the buildings to the ground, giving the women an hour to remove their effects. The order was obeyed, so far as the out-buildings were concerned. The house they did not fire. Three thousand bushels of wheat were also burned. Two other houses about a mile nearer Independence, belonging to two wealthy rebel officers named Newlan, and well known as a rendezvous for the guerilla bands in this section, were also burned. The women in all these houses certainly displayed considerable pluck under the circumstances. They avowed themselves as "secesh," and one told the Colonel she "hoped we all would be laid out cold before night." The same woman is reported as telling the stage driver after the house was destroyed, "That some men had been thar, who she knowed came straight from hell." Complimentary to us.

About a mile from town, companies were detailed to surround the place. It was done, though not soon enough to prevent the escape of several armed men who were riding out. These movements, however, had not been generally observed when at the head of the remaining force we rode furiously in, down all the streets to the public square. Pickets had been posted at every outlet, and parties were then detailed to bring in every male citizen to the public square. Acting as volunteer aid to the Colonel, your correspondent was detailed to take charge of them. In the execution of this duty, many grotesque scenes occurred and strange things were said. In my prisoners I recognized several of the old Border Ruffians of '56. My horse acquired considerable facility in mounting and coming down the stone steps of the Court House through the main corridor of which I rode. After getting the citizens together, Colonel Jennison ordered the lists of Union men to be read. This duty also fell to your humble servant. Out of some five hundred men there were not more than 150 recognized Union men, when the sheep and the goats were separated literally to the right hand and to the left.

Col. Jennison read his proclamation, making comments and foot-notes as he proceeded. In closing he told them that every secessionist was spotted; that if Independence supplied anything more to rebel forces, if a pound of lead, salt, quinine, or other contraband article was sold to them, and more especially if the Government trains he was ordered to convey through, were molested in any portion of the county, he should hold the lives and property of every known secessionist responsible. They were too cowardly to fight themselves, and only mean enough to send out irresponsible men to do their dirty work. He did not intend to go into the bush after those, but compel them to go home and take care of their families. Men who undertook to destroy this Government, to carry forward infernal institutions like slavery, must expect war to the knife. That was what he was in the field for. If he knew of a man being in the rebel army, he should take or destroy everything he needed; every slave they claimed, every horse and if that was not enough, he would burn every house. He knew no test of loyalty, but a willingness to take arms in the defence of the Union. He now gave them fair notice that if he was obliged to visit Independence, he would obviate the necessity thereafter forever by burning it to the ground. He knew that they had harbored Capt. Hays' men, and if they allowed them to come in again, he would hang those who sympathized, and he knew them every one. Some men now in the rebel army he should punish. He intended to confiscate the goods in the stores of D. I. Porter, Moore & Fisher, and Hayes. (These parties are officers in Price's army.) He should also take the horses and slaves, &c., of all men who could not have their loyalty proven by the witnesses present. Now he wished to circulate what he was doing to-day. They could do it, for he knew by his scouts, that men from Independence had carried the news of the fight on Little Blue, at least 50 miles over the river, in their search of recruits. They had better carry the news of this day's proceedings just as fast. He had no more to say.

CONFISCATION.

Men were then detailed to remove the goods from the stores named, all of which were situated on the public square. Two of them were general country stores, and the third a druggists. Most of the stock had been already removed. Not more than $1,000 worth of goods were thus found, and these were turned over to the Quartermaster. All the horses and mules found in town were brought to the square, and after those belonging to Union men were identified, the remainder were confiscated. We did not find any Union slaves in town—every darkey inquired of declared his "massa to be secesh." Of course they were told to go along, and truly they did, with a motley array of unique conveyances and animals. Most of them were loaded with bedding, clothing, etc. The regiment was accompanied by some thirty "contrabands," employed as servants, and armed to guard the horses and teams in affairs of this kind. The right of this "blackguard," as the boys call them, seemed to excite much alarm, though needlessly, for they were among the most orderly and polite of all the men present. Riding round the town, your correspondent was stopped by a large raw-boned visage of a woman, who seemed to think that he possessed authority of some kind, and asked to help her to obtain a pair of mules and some negroes the soldiers had taken. With tears on her cheek, she vehemently protested "that she loved them ar niggers and mules better than her children,"—a fact which any one acquainted with Missouri character, will not doubt in the least. As her husband was a well known rebel and active guerilla, neither of the dearly beloved were returned. The house of D. I. Porter, a handsome cottage residence, was burned down. No other damage was done to the town. About 75 horses, a small number of rifles, and 98 contrabands, with the goods mentioned, and several wagons, were sequestrated, or as it is called out here—jayhawked.

THE EFFECT.

We returned to camp at this place last evening. Nothing occurred on the homeward march. Of course great interest has been felt all day as to the effect of such severe measures. Orders were issued this morning, to prepare nine day's rations and be ready to move in the morning. Notices were also sent to all the ferrymen below for twenty miles not to pass over any bodies of men, large or small, or their boats would be seized and burnt. To-night a letter was received by the Colonel, from one of the principal Union men of Independence from which the following is extracted. It proves the sagaciousness of the retaliation policy pursued yesterday.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Nov. 15th, 1861.

COL. JENNISON, Kansas City:

Dear sir—About twenty of those fellows who are encamped somewhere on Little Blue, came to this city this morning, and I am glad to say to you, that the lesson you gave the secessionists has had a very happy effect. As soon as these fellows came a committee waited on them and ordered them to leave town at once, and if they would not, measures would be taken to forcibly do it. They left after remaining in town some twenty minutes. A public meeting will be held in our Court House this day at 3 o'clock, and resolutions will no doubt be passed forbidding the assembling of such bands as have heretofore been annoying the citizens of the county, and the troops passing through it. The result of your visit will be very salutary, and I have no doubt but will remain so, at this place particularly. * * * *

Since writing the above, I learn that the fellows who came in went to a store, and got thirteen dollars worth of goods, and did not pay for them; but I am glad to say that the merchant was paid for all they took, and I am assured that if such a thing occurs again, they will be arrested and turned over to you for punishment.

THE ANSWER.

Nov. 15, 1861.

SIR:—Your favor of this date and contents noted.

I assure you my utmost efforts will be put forth to quell the troubles in this part of the State.

The programme laid down in my proclamation will be strictly and fully carried out. No more tampering with rebels will be permitted by me. To-morrow Lieut. Col. Anthony will move with a part of my command to occupy the country east of your place. He goes instructed to carry out my course to the letter and will do so.

The telegraph office will be re-opened in your place at once and the lines shall be repaired. I shall order retribution for all damages to the line.

Col. Anthony will not permit any excesses to be committed in your town and vicinity unless they (the owners) are found away from their homes without good cause for absence. His duties as Provost Marshal include your town and county. Whenever we can be assured that there will be no further troubles in your place our forces will be withdrawn, as they are wanted elsewhere.

Hoping that all will pass off to the entire satisfaction of all good and loyal men, I am, most respectfully, Your obedient servant,

C. R. JENNISON.

SECESSIONISTS SHOT.

Capt. John Brown's Company was left in camp, and as provost guard in town. During the afternoon, some men, charged with being secessionists, attempted to cross two miles over the river. The ferry was stopped several days since by order of the Provost Marshal, Lieut. Colonel Anthony. Two men escaped, and one was arrested by the patrol. After he was taken, on his way to camp, he broke and ran. The guard fired on him, and he fell wounded in the abdomen. There is little doubt of his death, though he still lingers. To-day another man got into a difficulty with the patrol, and got shot.

One of the wounded at the fight on Little Blue, died last night, and was buried with military honors.

A member of Company "F," named Reynolds, whose family [illegible] about six miles from here, on the east side of the river, in [illegible] county, [illegible] home a day [illegible] since [illegible]. Information reached here that he had been arrested by the rebels, and would probably be hung.

GOODALL.

OUR LOUISVILLE LETTER.

Gen. Buell Takes Command—A Short Speech and Results—His Staff Appointments—Pennsylvania to Kentucky—Compliments and Speechmaking—Kentucky Politics—Prospects of the Campaign—Military Matters &c.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 21, 1861.

The Staff of Gen. Buell has been announced in the General orders issued to-day. Several changes have been made, the principal ones being in the Adjutant and Quartermasters departments. The Staff as now formed is announced as follows:

Captain James B. Fry, Assistant Adjutant General, Chief of Staff.
Captain N. H. McLean, Assistant Adjutant General.
Captain O. D. Greene, Assistant Adjutant General.
Captain James M. Wright, Assistant Adjutant General and A. D. C.
First Lieutenant Charles S. Fitzhugh, Aide de Camp.
First Lieutenant A. W. Rockwell, Aide de Camp.
Colonel Thomas Swords, Assistant Quartermaster General.
Captain H. C. Symonds, Commissary of Subsistence.
Surgeon Robert Murray, Medical Department, Medical Director.
Major Charles T. Larned, Pay Department.
Captain F. E. Prime, Corps of Engineers.
Captain Nathaniel Michler, Corps of Topographical Engineers.

Captains Fry, McLean, Michler and Wright, Lieutenants Fitzhugh and Rockwell, and Col. Swords are among the new officers. Capt. Jenkins and Lieut. Frank Morton, remain, it is understood, with Gen. Sherman, who by the way, still remains with us.

Accompanying the announcement of the Staff, is an order from the commanding General to the officers of the Department to furnish a return of all troops, equipped and unequipped, all property, ordnance, moneys, &c., at Headquarters.

These General Orders are the only samples of war literature of which Gen. Buell has been guilty. We have had no proclamation, nor were we indulged in any ceremonies on his taking command. Gen. Buell arrived here on a delayed train on Thursday night of last week. About 8 o'clock on Friday morning he walked with Gen. Sherman from the Galt House to headquarters, was introduced to the staff of Gen. Sherman, and announced to them—"Gentlemen, I have assumed the command." And thus was made the change, which no one regrets; done, you will admit, in a business-like manner. One naturally expects such a man to go to work. It is said his style of working is of the "slow but sure" kind. He hastens slowly. There is no spasmodic vigor about his efforts, but a passive energy—a sluggish activity that "works out its own aims and redemption." His energy and activity are invisible at the time of their existence. They are seen in prospective, and known to have existed by their results.

Pennsylvania has been doing the polite to her sister Kentucky. General Negley, on the part of the former, has been presenting flags and inditing epistles to General Rosseau, who stands proxy for Donnisville, Ky. Amid the excitement of camp and in the face of the foe our Brigadiers find time to be polite and patriotic, and present flags and utter sentiments.

The complexion of our Congressional delegation is likely to be considerably changed in the session about to commence. The three traitors who disgraced the State they claimed to represent, will be expelled from their seats, and men of undoubted loyalty—of as unquestionable faithfulness as it is in the nature of the slaveholder to be—will sit in their places. I don't mean by the above that as men, the slaveholders are not trustworthy, but so important has the contraband question become, that southern politicians, when called upon to sink the slave or sink the Union, are undoubtedly going to do the latter. It may be that this will not apply to those who may be chosen to fill the places of Breckinridge, Powell, and Burnett. If either Holt, Guthrie or Speed are chosen, and I think two of these named will be, I do not know but they would sink the slave, but the generality of our politicians would not. Even John J. Crittenden, in the presentation of such an issue, would go as far at least as to wash his hands of politics—Union and Disunion. For the places of Breckinridge and Powell, or rather the places that were theirs, the more prominent candidates are Holt, Guthrie and Speed. Joshua F. Bell is also spoken of by men and newspapers of his locality, but he has not become prominent in the race. The *Journal* of this city has refused heretofore to urge the claims of any one candidate, but it is thought will yet speak out. It will, I think, favor the claim of Mr. Guthrie. This gentleman, it will be remembered, was Frank Pierce's Secretary of the Treasury, and prominent in the Border State Convention. Mr. Speed is prominent as a Kentucky politician and ultra Unionist. The choice will doubtless fall upon one of the three named—the three most ultra of the Kentucky Unionists.

A member of the lower House will doubtless be furnished in the place of Burnett. Lucian J. Anderson of May field, Graves county, has announced himself as the Union candidate for the United States Congress, and will be elected without opposition, unless Buckner or Polk offer opposition in the shape of soldiers to prevent the voting. To Mr. Anderson the 1st District is indebted for much of the quietness that now prevails in its formerly distracted limits. The presence of General Smith at Paducah will doubtless prevent any tampering with the election by Polk or Buckner.

The 44th, 49th, 52d and 58th Indiana regiments are due here to-day and to-morrow. Six Ohio and two Indiana regiments have been ordered here from Western Virginia. The 3d Minnesota, 943 strong, passed through this city yesterday. A regiment is passing the hotel as I write. A battery of 8 guns and 2 howitzers from Indianapolis arrived and left last night. Gen. McCook's body-guard of 100 cavalry men passed through yesterday. The 10th Kentucky will go South this afternoon. The 1st Kentucky German regiment is due to-morrow. You perceive that we are not idle. We are expecting a grand forward movement and are preparing for it.

The Kansas Chronicles.

1. Man that is born of woman, and enlisteth a soldier in the Kansas First, is of few days, and short of "rations."
2. He cometh forth at "reveille," is present also at "retreat," yea even at "tattoo," and retireth, *apparently*, at "taps!"
3. He draweth his ration from the commissary, and devoureth the same. He striketh his teeth against much "hard bread," and is satisfied. He filleth his canteen with *aqua pura*, and clappeth the mouth thereof upon the bung of a whisky barrel, and after a little while goeth away rejoicing in his strategy!
4. Much soldiering hath made him sharp; yea, even the seat of his breeches are in danger of being cut through.
5. He covenanteth with the credulous farmer for many chickens, and much honey and milk, to be paid promptly at the end of each ten days; and lo! his regiment moveth on the *ninth day* to another post!
6. His tent is filled with potatoes, cabbage, turnips, kraut, and other delicate morsels of a dulcet delicious taste, which abound not in the Commissary Department.
7. And many other things not in the "return," and which never will return; yet, of a truth, it must be said of the soldier of the Kansas First, that of a surety he taketh nothing which he cannot reach!
8. He fireth his minie rifle at midnight, and the whole camp is aroused and formed in line, when lo! his mess come bearing in a nice porker which he solemnly declareth so resembled a secesh that he was compelled to pull trigger!
9. He giveth the Provost Marshal much trouble, often capturing his guard, and possesses himself of the city.
10. At such times lager and bretsels flow like milk and honey from his generous hand. He giveth without stint to his own comrade, yea! and withholdeth not from the lank expectant Hoosier of the "Indiana Twenty-fourth."
11. The grunt of a pig, or the crowing of a cock, awakeneth him from the soundest sleep, and he saunteroth forth, until halted by the guard, when he instantly clappeth his hands upon his bread basket, and the guard in commisseration alloweth him to pass to the rear, to escape his gripe!
12. No sooner hath he passed the sentry's beat than he striketh a "bee-line" for the nearest hen roost, and, seizing a pair of plump pullets, returneth, soliloquizing to himself: "The noise of a goose saved Rome, how much more the flesh of chicken preserveth the soldier."
13. He playeth euchre with the parson whether there shall be preaching in camp on the Sabbath, and by dexterously "turning a Jack" from the bottom, postponeth the service.
14. And many other marvelous things doeth he; and lo! are they not already recorded in the morning reports of Company G?

The Sepoys of Missouri.

A new feature in "secessionism," has developed itself on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, that for depravity and diabolical villainy, none but black-hearted demons could have invented to destroy property and take life. Last Thursday morning before day, one and half miles west of Ely, one of the stations on the above road, twenty-four miles west of Hannibal, the fiends accomplished their work by excavating the earth from beneath the ends of the ties, and then sawing them entirely through close to the rail, so that as soon as the locomotive struck it, the rails parted, almost entirely destroying the engine and completely demolishing the cars. Had they but have sawed one end the entire train would have been precipitated over the embankment. Fortunately no person was injured.

The Loyal Quakers of Maryland.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

The Quakers of Montgomery and Frederick counties have formed sewing societies for our soldiers, and are laboring with an alacrity which would astonish George Fox. It is said that when some committeemen were going their rounds in their neighborhood to get blankets, &c., for our soldiers, they came to a Quaker household, where the first thing that arrested their eye was a table loaded with blankets and quilts. The Committee modestly preferred their request, and a placid lady replied: "Friend, we cannot assist thee in the work of bloodshed, even so far as to help those engaged in it; but there are some things on that table, and if thee chooses to *steal* them, it is equally against our principles to use violence to prevent thee!" Convinced that the articles were very carefully placed where they could be stolen, the Committee took the six upon their shoulders and left amid the most explosive laughter of the quakeresses assembled, in which they joined.

☞ A letter from Florence, states that the pantelegraph of Father Caselli, by which the facsimile letters, autographs, and even likenesses, are transmitted over the telegraph wire, has proved a complete success, and that twelve words a minute may be communicated through it. It is said that a line is to be established between here and Florence.

Already tired of their Flag.

The Rebel Confederacy started off as a thief. It stole our forts, our money, our arms, our Constitution, and, lastly, our flag. Already they are sick of the flag—the "stars and bars"—and are casting about for another emblem. The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 14th says:

> We cordially sympathize with the desire so generally expressed that the present flag shall not remain the permanent ensign of the Confederacy. It looks altogether too much like the old concern for the emblem of a separate and independent nation. While we are emerging from the chrysalis, the present flag may appropriately represent a transition state; but, when we have attained our unquestioned place among the nations, let us have a flag as different from the United States flag as it is possible for the wit of man to devise. We want nothing in our insignia, any more than our principles or sentiments, to remind us of the hypocritical despotism which we have thrown off.

A DISPATCH TO WASHINGTON.—In these days of Washington dispatches, here is one that deserves record. It was sent to the editor of the Niles (Mich.) *Enquirer* with the assurance that Gabriel wouldn't be pleased unless it was immediately forwarded by telegraph. The editor not feeling a call to disburse about $14 for the charges, ran the risk of Gabriel's displeasure, and mollified him by giving the document an insertion in his paper:

> "Telegraph immediately to Washington demanding that the President and Cabinet come immediately to Niles. The Millenium has come and Gabriel's trumpet will blow in a few days. Niles is the New Jerusalem of millenium glory. The papers are made out and the judgment about to be set, and God is to rule over all. Power is delegated to inforce this, and every word is established in the mouth of two or three witnesses. Bring Henry Ward Beecher, Thomas Beecher, Harriet Beecher Stowe, and your wives, if they wish to come. Don't delay; it shall be told you what is to do when you arrive, unless you fail to comply with this mandate. Bring along your gifts of gold, frankincense and myrrh. No man can see thy face and live. GABRIEL."

The Social War in Western Virginia—More Murders.

[From the Wheeling Intelligencer, 20th.]

A letter was received yesterday from Weston, Lewis county, giving the particulars of two of the most atrocious murders on record. On the night of the 20th October, a secession desperado named Wm. G. Pierson, in company with Enoch Cunningham and Christian Simons, went to the House of a Union man named Wm. Brake, and after seizing him told him that they had been sent by Gen. Rosecrans to arrest him, took him about a mile from his house and shot him down, after which they rifled his pockets of about $250, and left his body lying in the woods. The fiends then went up the river four miles farther and called out George Blair, an old man of 72 years years of age, and shot him also. The murderers are still at large, prowling about the neighborhood, and the dread and terror of the whole community.

It will be seen by a proclamation in to day's paper that the Governor has offered a reward for the arrest of the murderers.

HOG CHOLERA.—Frightful accounts are given of the ravages of the cholera in Piatt and Menard counties. In a skirt of country 3 by 10 miles in Menard, at least 10,000 head are said to have died; and in Piatt, a writer to the *Prairie Farmer* says that at least 15,000 have died within 8 months.

☞ At the Brooklyn navy yard, where 3,700 men are employed, the greatest activity prevails in all the departments. The proposed establishment of a naval depot at Port Royal has given a fresh impetus to business at this yard. Stores and lumber will be at once shipped and sent off. The storeship Supply, which was ready to sail with a full complement of stores for Pensacola, has been ordered to Port Royal, and the storeship Relief is now at the dock filling up with stores for the same destination.

☞ Samuel Dickinson of Sanilac, Michigan, enlisted in Capt. Huckins' Company. It takes two to make a bargain and Samuel's wife wasn't agreeable at such an act of patriotism. Samuel was asleep that night and she hacked off two of his fingers with a chisel and block. This was a loud call to Samuel to stay at home and Capt. Huckins saw the point of it.

☞ The Philadelphia *Inquirer* foots up that 7,490 troops have passed through that city to Washington and Annapolis within a week.

WE HAVE THE EXCLUSIVE Agency for
AIKEN'S KNITTING MACHINES.
Prices, $40, $65, and $200.
—ALSO—
PARR'S AMERICAN CAMP CHEST,
Which contains a complete Camp outfit for four persons.
Price, $21.00.
Orders by Mail, or Express, will receive prompt attention. BOWEN BRO.'S,
74 and 76 Lake Street.

PRICES REDUCED.
200 Bbls. Oil,
KIERS' BEST,
200 bbls. STAR OIL,
FOR SALE BY
POPE & SLOCUM,
No. 122 CLARK STREET.

LADIES' FURS,
HATS, CAPS AND ROBES.
A complete assortment of
LADIES' FURS,
Made in the best possible manner, from our collection of Red River Skins.
Fancy and Buffalo Robes, Hats, Caps
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURS,
In great variety.
BASSETT & HAMMOND, 19 Lake st., corner Wells.

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATIONS!
HELMBOLD'S.....HELMBOLD'S.....HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU.
THE GREAT DIURETIC.
A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
FOR DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, AND ALL DISEASES
ARISING FROM
HABITS OF DISSIPATION, EXCESSES, AND IMPRUDENCIES IN LIFE,
IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, ETC.
NERVOUS DISEASES, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPTIC FITS, LANGUOR, NERVOUSNESS
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
DIMNESS OF VISION, INSANITY, PALID COUNTENANCE, SOUR STOMACH, SICK HEADACHE, HECTIC FLUSH,
AND FOR ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS OF BOTH SEXES.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
PREPARED ACCORDING TO
PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY.
PRESCRIBED AND USED BY
EMINENT PHYSICIANS.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
Is pleasant in its taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. Cures at little expense.
LITTLE OR NO CHANGE IN DIET.
Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle, or SIX for FIVE DOLLARS, delivered to any name, initial, hotel, post, express office, or store.
Describe Symptoms in all Communications
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
EXTRACT BUCHU
EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA
PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE.—We make no secret of ingredients. They are sanctioned by a competent Druggist, and are of the best quality.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS,
PREPARED IN VACUO, BY
H. T. HELMBOLD,
PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST,
Depot—104 South Tenth st., Philadelphia, Pa.
SOLD BY
LORD & SMITH, 43 Lake Street,
And all Druggists everywhere.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
Ask for Helmbold's—Take no other.

LUMBER!
[illegible]
Yard and Office, South street, between Polk and Twelfth. [illegible] READ & WILLIAMS.

GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
TWINES and CORDAGE.
205 & 207 South Water St., (Cor. Wells,)
Would call particular attention of the Trade to our stock, as we at all times have the largest and best assortment in the West of
Manila and Tarred Rope,
Ditching Ropes,
Bags, Bagging and Burlaps,
Canvass, Oakum
Tar, Pitch Chains,
And Tackle Blocks
COAL TAR ROOFING PITCH AND FELTING
BED CORDS, CLOTHES LINES,
BROOM TWINES, all qualities,
WRAPPING TWINES, in bundles or barrels,
BELL AND SASH CORDS, NETS AND SEINES.
Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
TENTS! TENTS! TENTS!!
Of every kind required for
Government Use,
Made in any quantity, at short notice. We also manufacture the celebrated
SIBLEY TENT
For all the Western States, and are SOLE AGENTS for Ohio and Michigan, in which States we are prepared to license responsible parties to make the same.
REGIMENTAL COLORS,
STANDARDS, GUIDONS, FLAGS, ETC.,
Of Silk or Bunting, as per Army Regulations,
Constantly on hand and made to order.
G. HUBBARD | J. S. TURNER | G. B. CARPENTER.

FOSTER & HARDENBERGH,
Ship Chandlers,
SAIL MAKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Twines and Cordage.
243 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.,
Have constantly for sale at the lowest market prices Manilla and Tarred Ropes, Hay Rope, Lath Yarn, Bags and Bagging, Canvass, Oakum, Spun Yarn, Pitch, Tar, Chains, Blocks, &c., &c.
Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines, &c.
SAILS,
TENTS, TARPAULINGS, AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, FLAGS, &c.,
Made to order at the shortest notice.
LANDELL OR SIBLEY TENT.
Having purchased the sole right to manufacture and sell these justly celebrated Tent in the following States and Territories, viz:—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska, we are prepared to furnish them in any quantity, and at the shortest notice.
GEO. F. FOSTER. C. M. HARDENBERGH.

STATIONERS' HALL,
No. 140 Lake Street, Chicago.
BLANK BOOKS,
BLANK BOOKS,
BLANK BOOKS,
STATIONERY,
STATIONERY,
STATIONERY,
PRINTING,
PRINTING,
PRINTING,
BOOK BINDING,
BOOK BINDING,
BOOK BINDING,
PAPER RULING,
PAPER RULING,
PAPER RULING,
GOLD PENS,
GOLD PENS,
GOLD PENS.
ACCOUNT BOOKS
Made to order of any desirable style of RULING, PRINTING AND BINDING, and every article required in the
OFFICE OR COUNTING ROOM,
Furnished at the LOWEST LIVING PRICES.
F. MUNSON, 140 Lake Street

GREAT CARPET HALL.
HOLLISTER & WILKINS,
135 & 137—Lake St.—135 & 137
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS AND RUGS,
Curtain,
Furnishing, and
Upholstery Goods.
We Sell the Best Goods at Low Prices.
PRIME LIVE GEESE FEATHERS.
HOLLISTER & WILKINS,
GREAT CARPET HALL,
135 & 137.....Lake St......135 & 137
UP STAIRS.

ALBUMS! ALBUMS!!
AT FASSETT & COOK'S
Emporium of Photographic Art.
FASSETT takes this method of informing his friends, customers and the public generally that the promised stock of
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS,
Selected and purchased by his Agent in New York,
HAVE ARRIVED,
And are the RICHEST, MOST ELEGANT, and at the same time the CHEAPEST ever exhibited in Chicago. Now, while the assortment is fresh and complete, is the time to make selections
FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.
FASSETT & COOK are still making those hundreds daily of those exquisite keep-sakes,
Carte de Visite!
The beauty of which has created for their establishment an enviable reputation.
PHOTOGRAPHS,
Plain, Colored and Retouched in India Ink, Ivorytypes and every style of desirable Pictures made to suit the taste of sitters and the public may rest assured that the aim of Mr. FASSETT (the resident member of the firm) is to produce and sell none but the
BEST PICTURES,
Unsurpassed by any in the country.
We have also the largest and best selected stock of
GILT AND ROSEWOOD FRAMES
Ever brought to this market, all of which will be sold to customers lower than can be obtained elsewhere.
ADVICE TO SITTERS:
Ladies wishing to bring their children for Likenesses should dress them in light colors, small figures plaids or plain goods, and choose a bright morning, between the hours of eleven and one o'clock. The best hours for adults these short winter days are between 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.
We would advise all parties wishing Colored Pictures
FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS,
To hand in their orders at once so that we may have sufficient time to accommodate all.

M. TERHUNE,
(SUCCESSOR TO CAMPBELL & CO.)
SHOW CASE
MANUFACTURER.
63.......DEARBORN STREET.......63
CHICAGO, ILL.
Post Office Box 4[illegible].

WRIGHT & McCLURE,
UNDERTAKERS, No. 61 La Salle street,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
[illegible]

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS
P. PALMER,
112, 114, 116 Lake Street
500 Bales
DOMESTICS,
Bought before the late advance, and will be sold from ¼ to one cent per yard less than can be bought elsewhere in this market.
50 Bales Stark Sheeting.
50 " Lawrence Sheeting.
50 " Appleton do.
50 " Indian Head do.
50,000 Stark Mill Bags, $27.50 per hundred
20,000 Lewiston Bags, $25.00 do.
15,000 Cohoes Bags, $26.00 do.
15,000 Manchester Bags, $21.50 do.
20,000 Quark Bags, $22.50 do.
50 Cases Merrimac Prints,
25 " American Print Works,
25 " Richmond Works,
50 " Bleached Muslin, Under Price
20 " Cotton Flannels,
20 " Denims,
20 Bales Stripe and Tick,
200 " Batts,
25 Cases American De Laine, 17 to 18 cts.
HOSIERY,
NOTIONS,
SHAWLS, SILKS,
ALSO,
THE ABOVE AT RETAIL.
Carpets, Oil Cloths, Curtain Goods,
BEDDING AND FEATHERS.
P. PALMER,
112, 114 and 116 Lake Street
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

NOTICE TO
COUNTRY CUSTOMERS.
I will send by express, to customers in any part of the country, promptly, patterns of different styles of
DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, EMBROIDERIES
Or any kind of DRY GOODS, from which the customer may select or not, at pleasure, the customer paying express charges one way which will not exceed 25 cents on a package of twenty-five pounds for any distance under two hundred miles. This will give an
OPPORTUNITY, AT A TRIFLING EXPENSE
Of seeing a choice selection from the largest stock of Goods west of New York. P. PALMER.

GREAT CLOSING SALE OF
RICH MILLINERY GOODS,
At First Cost of Importation
Our entire stock will be sold for cash until the whole is disposed of. Those who would avail themselves of Rare Bargains should call soon at [illegible] Lake street, (up stairs.)
REMEMBER THE PLACE.
WEBSTER & GAGE
73 LAKE STREET.

WHOLESALE
TOYS.
Peugeot's Great Variety Store,
No. 108 LAKE STREET.
Jobber and Wholesale Dealer in
TOYS!
Be particular in finding the number,
108 LAKE STREET

SOLDIERS ATTENTION!
WAR RISKS.
THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established..........1845
CAPITAL NEARLY $3,000,000.
This Company grants War Risks to the amount of $1000 on the lives of soldiers. Premium payable QUARTERLY if desired.
OLCOTT & BOYD, Agents,
No. 2 Clark st., cor. South Water.

BARNUM BROTHERS,
138 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS
FANCY BASKETS,
GERMAN AND AMERICAN DRUMS
BIRD CAGES,
TRAVELING BAGS, WORSTED AND THREADS
Soaps and Perfumery, and
YANKEE NOTIONS
For the million and at PRICES to SUIT THE TIMES.
BARNUM BROS.

A VOICE FROM ILLINOIS.
HERRING'S SAFE
Again True to its Trust
ST. CHARLES, Ill., Sept. [illegible]
Messrs. HERRING & Co., Chicago, Ill.
GENTS:—This is to certify that in the destructive fire on the night of the [illegible] inst., which destroyed the three-story building in which my office was located, I had one of your HERRING'S FIRE PROOF SAFES. The Safe remained in the fire from 9 o'clock P. M. until 6 o'clock A. M., when the Books, Money and Papers were removed in good order and perfectly legible, so that I have no trouble in settling with my customers any more than if it had not been through a fire. Respectfully yours,
J. P. [illegible]
The above adds another to the long list of the truly FIRE PROOF SAFES, to be found only at the Store of
HERRING & CO.

SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE
PLEASE NOTICE.
CHICAGO, PORTLAND AND BOSTON
EXPRESS LINE.
Under management and control of "GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY" of Canada.
By a new and most desirable arrangement for the transport of Produce, the "GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY" are to run an
EXPRESS FREIGHT TRAIN
Through from WINDSOR, opposite Detroit, to PORTLAND
WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS!
Leaving Windsor every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, in charge of a SPECIAL MESSENGER, who will go through with each train. [illegible]
For information in regard to this new line, through tracts, bills lading, &c., apply to
A. WALLINGFORD,
Agent Great Western Railway Company, Cor. Lake and Dearborn street.

HOOP SKIRTS,
CHEAPER THAN EVER.
16 Hoop Skirt for [illegible]
20 " " " [illegible]
25 " " " [illegible]
30 " " " [illegible]
Made of the Best Watch Spring Steel.
CORSETS! CORSETS!
A great Variety at the LOWEST CASH PRICES
A. G. DOWNS & CO., 150 Randolph st.

NEW FURNITURE STORE.
SHAW, JOHNSON & CO.,
OF CINCINNATI,
Have opened a very large stock of New York, Boston and Cincinnati
AND VERY ELEGANT
CABINET FURNITURE,
At No. 81 LAKE STREET,
Under the Tremont House,
[illegible]

Special Notices.
For the cheapest and best Hair [illegible]

CATARRH! CATARRH!!
[illegible] LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY!!
WARRANTED TO CURE COLD IN THE HEAD.
[illegible]
Catarrh in the Nose.
[illegible]
Office, 106 Lake, Corner of Wells Street.
Dr. D. H. SEELYE.
Post Office Box [illegible], Chicago, Ill.

Music Stores.
THE PRACTICAL SINGING CLASS, being part first of the
FESTIVAL CHIMES,
Is just published, and will be sent, post-paid, to any part of the country upon receipt of the price, Forty Cents. New Postage Stamps received same as money. Address the Publisher.
H. M. HIGGINS,
No. 117 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
JULIUS BAUER.
MANUFACTURER OF
DRUMS AND BRASS
INSTRUMENTS.
99......South Clark Street.........99
Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings having connection with manufacturing [illegible] in Berlin, Leipzig, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line.
At the Lowest New York Prices.
Post Office Box 3404.

Hats, Caps and Furs.
FURS! FURS! FURS!—
J. & A. HERZOG,
Practical Furriers and dealers in
HATS, CAPS AND FURS,
Have just opened their large and splendid stock of European and American Furs, expressly manufactured for this market. Through our facilities in importing European Furs and a practical experience for over [illegible] in the manufacturing of this article, we are enabled to sell cheaper than any other house in the city. All intending to prepare for the cold season will do well to examine our stock before buying elsewhere.
REPAIRING OF FURS NEATLY DONE.
Military Caps made to order.
J. & A. HERZOG, 130 Lake street.

RUSSIAN, AMERICAN
AND
HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S
FURS.
Ladies Fine Furs, Misses' Furs, Gentlemen's Furs, Sleigh and Carriage Robes, Buffalo Skins, Rugs, Foot Muffs, Ladies' Promenade, Riding and Skating Caps.
GENTS' SILK HATS.
All Hats of every style, Cloth and Fur Caps, Umbrellas, Buck Gloves and Mittens, Calf Skin Gloves, &c.
AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
THOS. B. MORRIS & CO.,
Furriers and Manufacturers,
107 Randolph Street......Chicago, Ill.
Branch of 180 Broadway, New York.
All goods warranted as represented. Cash paid for Shipping Furs.

Business Cards.
TO INVENTORS.
COBURN & MASON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND PATENT RIGHT SOLICITORS
Chicago, Illinois.
Office No. 11 Larmon's Block, 44 Clark street. Branch Office Washington, D. C.
All business strictly confidential. Circulars sent [illegible]

R. T. CRANE & BROTHER,
Manufacturers and Dealers in all descriptions of
PIPES FOR STEAM, GAS AND WATER,
Together with every variety of Fittings for the same, Brass Cocks and Boiler Trims, Steam and Water Gauges, Steam Pumps, Power and Hand Pumps,
STEAM AND HOT WATER APPARATUS,
For Warming Buildings, Hotels, Factories, Churches and Dwellings. Particular attention given to small Iron and Brass Castings and Babbitt Metal.
102 WEST LAKE-ST., CHICAGO.

MITCHELL & ZAHM,
MANUFACTURERS OF
TALLOW, CANDLES AND SOAPS,
And dealers in HIDES, WOOL, PELTS AND SKINS. Factory corner of State street and Archer Road. Office and Warehouse 77 Kinzie street, Chicago, Ill.
[illegible] LOUIS ZAHM.

J. S. KIRK CO., SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS,
And dealers in Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c.
Nos. 13 & 30 River St., Chicago.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State-St.,
Have now on hand the following sizes of printing paper:
[illegible]
And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER [illegible] reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes. [illegible]
Cash paid for Rags.

Medicines, &c.
BININGER'S
OLD
LONDON DOCK
GIN.
THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT
ESPECIALLY DESIGNED
For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family.
[illegible] superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," &c., is now endorsed by all of the most prominent Physicians, Chemists and Connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an old and pure gin. Put up in quart and pint bottles and sold by all druggists, Grocers, &c.
A. M. BININGER & CO.,
Established in 1778. SOLE PROPRIETORS, No. 19 Broad street, N. Y.
For sale, wholesale, in Chicago, by Hoyt & Parks, J. H. Reed & Co. and J. H. & E. Fuller & Co.

KNOW THYSELF!—Dr. J. H. McCANN, Physician and Surgeon, is able to ascertain the true condition and locality of disease, by a simple and scientific method without asking any questions. Diseases of the Throat and Lungs treated by Medical Inhalation and Constitutional treatment. Diseases of the Heart, of the Stomach, of the Liver, Kidneys, Dropsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Cancers, Chronic Ulcers, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Fistula, Spasms, Fits, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Seminal Weakness, Skin Diseases, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa. In short all curable diseases of long standing cured in the shortest possible time. We are at a [illegible] "all cases" and will undertake no case without a fair prospect of recovery.
FEMALE DISEASES, &C.,
[illegible]
Consultations and Examinations
FREE OF CHARGE.
All Communications strictly confidential. Office in [illegible] building, corner of State and Randolph streets. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M.
Address, J. H. McCANN, M. D., Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

ATTENTION, CAVALRY OFFICERS.—A few
OFFICERS' SASHES, SASHES, SHOULDER STRAPS AND CAP ORNAMENTS,
[illegible]

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS.
[illegible]

UNION TOBACCO FACTORY.
M. SCHOTTENFELS, manufacturer of
PLUG CHEWING TOBACCO.
Office and Factory [illegible] South Water street, between Wells and La Salle streets, Chicago, Ill.

SHIP BUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING.—The undersigned, [illegible]
J. M. JONES.

NEW INTELLIGENCE OFFICE
[illegible]

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS

P. PALMER,

112, 114, 116 Lake Street.

500 Bales

DOMESTICS,

Bought before the late advance, and will be sold from ½ to one cent per yard less than can be bought elsewhere in this market.

50 Bales Stark Sheeting.
50 " Lawrence Sheeting.
50 " Appleton do.
50 " Indian Head do.
50,000 Stark Mill Bags, $27.50 per hundred.
20,000 Lewiston Bags, $25.00 do.
15,000 Cohoes Bags, $26.00 do.
15,000 Manchester Bags, $24.50 do.
30,000 Ozark Bags, $23.50 do.
50 Cases Merrimac Prints.
25 " American Print Works.
25 " Richmond Works.
30 " Bleached Muslin, Under Price.
20 " Cotton Flannels.
20 " Denims.
20 Bales Stripe and Tick.
200 " Batts.
25 Cases American De Laine, 17 to 18 cts.

HOSIERY,

NOTIONS,

SHAWLS, SILKS,

ALSO,

THE ABOVE AT RETAIL.

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Curtain Goods,

BEDDING AND FEATHERS.

P. PALMER,

112, 114 and 116 Lake Street,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

NOTICE TO COUNTRY CUSTOMERS.

I will send by express, to customers in any part of the country, promptly, patterns of different styles of

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, EMBROIDERIES,

Or any kind of DRY GOODS, from which the customer may select or not, at pleasure, the customer paying express charges one way which will not exceed 25 cents on a package of twenty-five pounds, for any distance under two hundred miles. This will give an OPPORTUNITY, AT A TRIFLING EXPENSE, Of seeing a choice selection from the largest stock of Goods west of New York. P. PALMER.

GREAT CLOSING SALE OF RICH MILLINERY GOODS,

At First Cost of Importation.

Our entire stock will be sold for cash until the whole is disposed of. Those who would avail themselves of Rare Bargains should call soon at 73 Lake street, (up stairs.)

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

WEBSTER & CAGE,

73 LAKE STREET.

WHOLESALE TOYS.

Peugeot's Great Variety Store,

No. 108 LAKE STREET.

Jobber and Wholesale Dealer in

TOYS!

Be particular in finding the number,

☞108 LAKE STREET.

SOLDIERS ATTENTION! WAR RISKS.

THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established .... 1845.

CAPITAL NEARLY $3,000,000.

This Company grants War Risks to the amount of $5000 on the lives of soldiers. Premium payable QUARTERLY if desired.

OLCOTT & BOYD, Agents, No. 2 Clark st., cor. South Water st.

BARNUM BROTHERS,

138 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,

FANCY BASKETS,

GERMAN AND AMERICAN DRUMS,

BIRD CAGES,

TRAVELING BAGS, WORSTED AND TRIMMINGS,

Soaps and Perfumery, and

YANKEE NOTIONS.

For the million and at PRICES to SUIT THE TIMES.

BARNUM BROS.

A VOICE FROM ILLINOIS.

HERRING'S SAFE

Again True to its Trust.

ST. CHARLES, Ill., Sept. 30th, 1861.

Messrs. Herring & Co., Chicago, Ill.,

Gents:—This is to certify that in the late destructive fire on the night of the 26th inst., which destroyed the three-story building in which my store was located, I had one of your HERRING'S FIRE PROOF SAFES. The Safe remained in the fire from 8 o'clock P. M. until 4 o'clock A. M., when the Books, Money and Papers were removed in good condition and perfectly legible, so that I have no trouble in settling with my customers any more than if it had never been through a fire. Respectfully yours, J. P. FURNALD.

The above adds another to the long list of thoroughly FIRE PROOF SAFES, to be found only at the Store of

HERRING & CO., 40 State street.

SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE, PLEASE NOTICE.

CHICAGO, PORTLAND AND BOSTON EXPRESS LINE.

Under management and control of "GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY" of Canada.

By a new and most desirable arrangement for the transportation of Freight, the "GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY" are to run an

EXPRESS FREIGHT TRAIN

Through from WINDSOR, opposite Detroit, to PORTLAND

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS!

Leaving Windsor every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, in charge of a SPECIAL MESSENGER, who will go through with each train. This arrangement is made to secure quick dispatch not heretofore given to freight.

Freight destined for this Express Line should leave Chicago on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and be consigned to "Our PORTLAND AND BOSTON EXPRESS, WINDSOR, C. W."

For information in regard to this new line, contracts, bills lading, &c., apply to

A. WALLINGFORD, Agent Great Western Railway Company, Cor. Lake and Dearborn streets.

HOOP SKIRTS!

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

16 Hoop Skirt for 50c.
20 " " " 65c.
25 " " " 80c.
30 " " " $1.00.

Made of the Best Watch Spring Steel.

CORSETS! CORSETS!

A great Variety at the LOWEST CASH FIGURES.

A. G. DOWNS & CO., 150 Lake St.

NEW FURNITURE STORE.

SHAW, JOHNSON & CO.

OF CINCINNATI,

Have opened a very large stock of New Plain, Medium

AND VERY ELEGANT

CABINET FURNITURE,

At No. 81 LAKE STREET,

Under the Tremont House.

[illegible]

Special Notices.

[illegible]

CATARRH!! CATARRH!!

[illegible]

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FESTIVAL CHIMES,

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MANUFACTURER OF

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Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments of all kinds, having connection with manufacturing establishments in Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris. Is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line.

At Lowest New York Prices.

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Fine Furs, Misses' Furs, Gentlemen's Furs, Sleigh and Carriage Robes, Buffalo Skins, Rugs, Foot Muffs, Ladies' Promenade, Riding and Skating Caps.

GIBBS' SILK HATS,

And every style Cloth and Fur Caps, Umbrellas, Gloves and Mittens, Calf Skin Gloves, &c.

AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

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American and Foreign Patent Right Solicitors, Chicago, Illinois.

[illegible] Block, 56 Clark street. Branch office, Washington, D. C.

[illegible] Circulars sent [illegible].

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PIPE FOR STEAM, GAS AND WATER,

Together with every variety of Fittings for the same, Brass and Boiler Flues, Steam and Water Gauges, Steam, Power and Hand Pumps,

STEAM AND HOT WATER APPARATUS,

For warming Buildings, Hotels, Factories, Churches, [illegible] Particular attention given to small Brass Castings and Babbit Metal.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

TALLOW, CANDLES AND SOAPS,

Dealers in HIDES, WOOL, PELTS AND SEEDS. Factory corner of State street and Archer Road. [illegible] 71 State street, Chicago, Ill.

LOUIS ZAHM.

J. S. KIRK CO., SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS,

[illegible] Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c.

No. 18 & 20 River St., Chicago.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State-St.,

Have on hand the following sizes of printing paper:

[illegible]

A large assortment of BOOK PAPER [illegible] Wrapping Paper, of different sizes. [illegible] Manilla, &c.

[illegible] Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Stationery.

[illegible] celebrated Book and News Ink, which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible [illegible]

[illegible] paid for Rags.

Medicines, &c.

BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN.

THE DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULENT

ESPECIALLY DESIGNED

For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family.

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SOLE PROPRIETORS,

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For sale, wholesale, in Chicago, by Burt & [illegible] Reed & Co. and J. & S. Fuller & Co.

KNOW THYSELF!—Dr. J. E. McCANN, Physician and Surgeon, [illegible]

FEMALE DISEASES, &C.,

[illegible]

Consultations and Examinations

FREE OF CHARGE.

[illegible]

ATTENTION, CAVALRY OFFICERS!

[illegible]

NEW YORK STEAM DYE [illegible]

UNION TOBACCO FACTORY.

FLOUR CHEWING TOBACCO.

[illegible]

SHIP BUILDING AND SHIP [illegible]

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE [illegible]

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TRADERS BANK,

NORTH WEST CORNER OF

LAKE AND CLARK STREETS.

Nominal Capital.......$50,000.
Paid up Capital........$25,000.

Will deal in Sight Exchange, Gold, Treasury Notes and Bank Notes.

F. D. CLAPP, President. R. L. TINKHAM, Cashier.

BANKING OFFICE OF J. T. VAN VLECK,

No. 4 Broad street, (one door from Wall,) New York, Oct. 5th, 1861.

PATRIOTIC LOAN.

$500,000 of the new 7 3-10 United States Loan for sale in sums of $50, $100, $1,000 and $5,000 Notes, with the coupons or interest warrants accompanying each note and now ready for delivery upon the receipt of remittance.

The Notes will be enclosed and sent forward as directed and no charge made.

☞ I will take six per cent. two year United States Treasury Notes at par in exchange for the 7 3-10, and will supply either large or small amounts.

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J. T. VAN VLECK.

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Exchange Bank Building,

Corner of Lake and Clark Streets.

A general Banking business transacted. Exchange on the East bought and sold.

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—AND—

Collection Office.

BURKAM & SONS,

17 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

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AIKEN & NORTON,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

No. 1 Board of Trade Buildings,

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Collections made in all the principal cities in the United States.

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IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO

Incorporated........February, 1857.

Office 104 & 106 Washington Street.

This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of

FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS.

From all classes of persons, including minors and married women, and allows interest at the rate of

SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock.

N. B. KIDDER, Cashier. JOHN C. HAINES, President.

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO.,

Bankers and Dealers in Exchange,

BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &C.

No. 21 Clark Street..........Chicago, Illinois.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the

"BANK OF AMERICA,"

Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes, will be given up to said Bank.

Dated this 8th day of May A. D. 1861.

E. W. WILLARD, Cashier. GEO. SMITH, President.

Lake Transportation.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO.

AND

WESTERN EXPRESS.

1861.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY having made arrangements to run their Lake Steam Propellers on alternate days with those of the

NEW YORK CENTRAL

AND

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS,

Numbering twenty-nine first-class, staunch and strong steamers now offer to the mercantile and commercial public, the following evidently superior facilities for the transportation of merchandise and produce to and from the Eastern, Western, Northern and South-western States. The Company's unequalled CANAL facilities, consisting of

130 Canal Boats.

Of the largest class, six of which leave New York and Buffalo daily, connecting at Buffalo with the following Propeller Lines, enable it to offer merchants and shippers superior inducements for their patronage.

THE WESTERN EXPRESS,

(Owned and operated by this Company) will run over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, connecting with the various Railroads leading West, and with the following Lines of Propellers on the Upper and Lower Lakes:

The Upper Lake Line Daily.

W. T. Co. Steamers.	B. C. & C. Line Steamers.
TONAWANDA,	FOUNTAIN CITY,
FREE STATE,	WENONA,
MOHAWK	MENDOTA
PLYMOUTH	EVERGREEN CITY,
NEPTUNE,	GALENA,
MAY FLOWER,	CHICAGO.

Leaving the dock at Erie Basin, and foot of Michigan street, every evening at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage apply at the Western Transportation Office, Erie Basin, and the Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago Line Office, foot of Michigan street.

For bills lading and contracts by Canal or Railroad, apply to the following Agents:

EVERETT CLAPP, Agent, No. 1 Coenties Slip, N. Y.
RUSS ALLEN, Fr't Agent, " "
A. H. PETERS, Fr't Agent, 9 Astor House.
A. COLSON, " "
S. G. CHASE, Agent, 113 Pier, Albany, N. Y.
[illegible]
A. GRISWOLD, Fr't Ag't, 191 River st., Troy, N. Y.
J. L. HURD & CO., Hurd's Dock, Detroit, Mich.
J. L. TALLMADGE, Agent, Mississippi and Prairie du Chien Railroad Dock, Milwaukee, Wis.
A. E. BUCK, Agent, Green Bay.
WM. F. HURD, Freight Agent, Boston.
JOHN ALLEN, JR., President, Buffalo.

CONSIGNEES:

BOND & SPENCER, Cleveland, Ohio.
DENNISON B. SMITH & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
J. M. OSBORN, Sandusky, Ohio.
JOHN SHEARN & CO., Erie, Penn.
DUTTON & RAYMOND, Racine, Wis.
KENOSHA PIER COMPANY, Kenosha, Wis.
W. H. WRIGHT & CO., Waukegan, Ill.
J. F. KIRKLAND, Sheboygan, Wis.

RICHMOND & TUTTLE, Agents, Foot of State street, Chicago.

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Lead Pipe, Bullets, Bar and Sheet Lead,

LINSEED OIL,

Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Litharge,

PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.

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BABCOCK & PEEK,

171 RANDOLPH STREET,

Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut,

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CHAMBER, DININGROOM & COMMON FURNITURE

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Wood Seat and Cane Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus. School Furniture on hand and to Order. ☞ Particular attention paid to Country Orders.

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Manufactured Tobacco.

EWING, BRIGGS, & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers, 75 South Water-st., Chicago,

Are Agents at wholesale for the above celebrated make of Tobacco at manufacturers' prices, freight added. A full stock constantly on hand.

BUFFALO ROBES FOR SALE

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NORTHWESTERN FUR COMP'Y.

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J. A. SMITH & CO.

FAIRBANK'S STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS.

Fairbanks & Greenleaf,

55 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

IMPORTANT TO ALL CON[illegible]

[illegible]

BUCK WHEAT FLOUR.

[illegible]

CHESTNUTS, HICKORY NUTS, &c.

S. P. STREETER, 109 South Water street

Chicago Tribune

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1861.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Chicago Post Office.

LADIES LIST.

A

Akins Jane mrs
Allen T M mrs
Allen L G mrs
Applebury H C miss
Adams Margaret mrs
Adair Jessie mrs
Adam Francis mrs
Anderson Francis Eliza miss
Allis Betsy mrs
Ashe Annie miss
Austen Mary mrs
Arkison Ellen miss

B

Bancroft Nellie mrs
Baker C Alice miss
Barry Mary mrs
Bennett L D mrs
Bennett Annie M mrs
Beckwith M mrs
Beatly Mary mrs
Berigan Bridget miss
Bicknell Mary B miss
Bissell Mary J mrs
Bigelow Ruth mrs
Bingham Catharine miss
Blake E R W mrs
Bicknell Edwin mrs
Bloss C M miss
Boulger Mary miss
Bollo Mary Louisa mrs
Bodwell A J mrs
Bowers Elizabeth miss
Bonni Anna mrs
Bolan Lizzie miss
Brown Elizabeth mrs
Brown Jos A mrs
Brown Sarah E mrs
Brown Mary E mrs
Brown C H A mrs
Brown Kate miss
Brown Sarah A mrs
Brayan Mary miss
Bradshaw Thomas mrs
Brainard Lucy mrs
Brooks Julia A mrs
Brady Kate miss
Brunnock Catharine
Bryant Ellen miss
Brady Mary Elizabeth mrs
Brenning Augusta miss
Bruns M miss
Bullock John W mrs
Bunch Elizabeth mrs
Butterfield Elizabeth mrs
Butler Adaline miss
Buckley Ellen miss
Byrne Sarah miss
Byrnes Mary Ann miss

C

Cameron M miss
Cameron F mrs
Cameron Kate miss
Callaghan Margaret miss
Cander Elizabeth mrs
Caldwell Jane R mrs
Cane Ellen
Carr Mary Jane miss
Carpenter E A mrs
Carter Mary B miss
Carrington Mabel miss
Carney E mrs
Chandler Ellen miss
Chamberlain Mary miss
Chamberlain R E miss
Chettles John miss
Clark Juliet miss
Cleaveland S F A mrs
Clatchly Margaret mrs
Clark Rose miss
Colby Enoch mrs
Collins Mary
Cole Mary J mrs
Cook M B mrs
Conly Fannie miss
Covey Cynthia A mrs
Cornell Maria mrs
Conroy Catharine
Cook Augusta miss
Cook Eleanor N L miss
Cook Mary J miss
Cornell Abbie
Conley Margaret mrs
Cushing Chas G mrs
Crawford P mrs
Carrin mrs
Cummins Martha P mrs
Craig Lizzie miss
Gregier Ellen miss
Cunningham Mary miss
Crow R R mrs
Curtis M A mrs
Crofts Mary miss
Curdin B miss

D

Davit mrs
Dalton Jessie miss
Darbey Lucy miss
Darling L mrs
Dalt Ellen miss
Davis Helen J miss
Dana Jane mrs
Dalton Josie H miss
Devers Charlotte mrs
Dickson James mrs
Decker Mary mrs
Devenport Harriet A mrs
Dougherty Wenny miss
Dockery Eliza
Dowd Ellen mrs
Downer Celestia M miss
Donal Katie J miss
Donohoe Mary miss
Dowling Margaret miss
Done R E miss
Duffy Cathrine miss
Dutcher L miss

E

Easton Mary F miss
Eakin Margaret
Edison Fanny A miss
Edwards Charlotte mrs
Eaton Mary I miss
Edgerton H S mrs
Emery Pillie miss
Elderkin M A miss
Ellick Agatha miss
Everden Luriada E miss

F

Fernandes Fanny miss
Fall mrs
Fairman H A mrs
Finley Bridget mrs
Flannery Nanno mrs
Flannery N mrs
Flint Elizabeth J mrs
Fitzgerald Mary mrs
Flannigan Ellen
Fortune Johana miss
Fracker Mary Ann mrs
Frisby Cathrine miss
Fredon Bridget
Frost Aphia miss
Freeman Delia mrs
Fleming Elizabeth miss

G

Gerrity Eliza miss
Geelin Fannie miss
Gay O V mrs
Gallagher E mrs
Garland Mary M mrs
Gallagher Rose miss
Gannon Bridget miss
Garvey E miss
Glenson Rose miss
Gorman Bridget
Goodwin Fannie miss
Greeley Mary miss
Guerin E J mrs
Gudgel Jennie miss
Green Eliza mrs
Gurley C R miss
Green Clara mrs
Graff Jane mrs
Green Ann mrs
Griffin Margaret
Great J J mr

H

Hadway Mary miss
Hall J Fletcher mrs
Hall Parthenia mrs
Hall Hannah miss
Hall Aunie miss
Hamlin Amy C miss
Hanson Elizabeth mrs
Bart N mrs
Harris Adda miss
Hart Angie M mrs
Hancock Maria mrs
Harris L M miss
Hannahe Matilda mrs
Harris Kittie miss
Hawes Catherine mrs
Hayes J A mrs
Hayes Julia A mrs
Hayes Johanna miss
Hancock R M mrs
Hibberd Amerila mrs
Higgins Ebenezer mrs
Hill Eliza miss
Hickey Lavina miss
Hepper J mrs
Hodges C H miss
Houston Marion mrs
Howard Kate miss
Holden Charles P mrs
Holt Lizzie mrs
Horton Emma miss
Hoyt Charlotte miss
Hoban Mary C mrs
Humberstone Alfred mrs
Hyde Charlott mrs
Hughs Elizabeth miss
Henry John J mrs

I

Iglehart F M mrs
Ives Minnie miss

J

Jackson Jane A mrs
Jackson Emeline mrs
Jennings Cornelia E
Jennings Ellen miss
Jewell Isabell mrs
Jenkins Marion A
Jewell Eliza mrs
Jones Sarah mrs
Jones Mary miss
Jones Elizabeth mrs
Johnson Edmund mrs
Johnson M K mrs
Johnson Mary mrs
Johnson Mary S miss
Juny F A miss

K

Keeffe Hanora mrs
Karr Julia mrs
Kelleher Ellen mrs
Kern Rose miss
Kennedy Sarah miss
Key Sarah T mrs
Keenan Mary miss
Kinney Emma miss
Kenealer Ann miss
Kane Hellen miss
Kavanaugh Margaret miss
Kinsler Sarah mrs
Knights Marion miss
Kinney Mary A mrs
Kitt E M mrs
Knight Fanny miss

L

Lake Henry mrs
Lamphire Martha A miss
Lathrop M miss
Laigles Rosetta miss
Laine Jane mrs
Lawton J mrs
Laraby Mary mrs
Lennox Mary A mrs
Levington Mary A miss
Lockie miss
Livermore H A mrs
Leeper Mary mrs
Lenihan Mary
Lock B mrs
Lockwood mrs
Long Mary J miss
Lundy Catharine mrs
Lloyds Agnes miss

M

Mahr M J mrs
Maynard Mira mrs
Malge Jacob mrs
Mallory Lyman mrs
Masey Hugh mrs 2
Maynard Almira mrs
Martin Gill miss
Martin Eliza miss
Matteson Jennett miss
Mears Lucy A miss
Meyers Sarah E
Maynard H O mrs
Miller Mary E mrs
Mills Lulett mrs
McAdams Mary mrs
McAdams S H mrs
McCashen Annie mrs
McGumess Sela miss
McGlone Alice
McGinn Anna M mrs
McGraw Margaret mrs
McGraw Johanna miss
Morse Mary A miss
Moore Nancy miss
Moorehouse Louis Pmrs
Moore Sarah mrs pkg in No 1
Moser Louisa miss
Moore Mary Anne miss
Morey Louis mrs
Marrs W E mrs
Morgan Margaret mrs
Moorehouse L P mrs
Murray Wm mrs
Murphy Kate
Myrick Jane A mrs
Murphy Hanora miss
McEntire Elizabeth mrs
McGinnis Esther mrs
McHaile Mary mrs
McHugh Maggie miss
McHelen miss
McLellan Mary mrs
McLean Jas mrs
McWilliams Mary miss

N

Nix Bridget miss
Nichols Berthia mrs
Newton S mrs
Newton Isaac Sir mrs
Nicholson mrs
Nevens Mary Jane mrs
Neven Bridget
Nicholds Eleanor H mrs
Northam Eliaser miss
Nolton Mary mrs

O

Obbeton Kate miss
O'Brien Catherine miss
O'Callaghan Julia miss
O'Keefe Edw'd mrs
O'Conner Eliza
O'Conner Widow
Orton C M miss

P

Patterson A mrs
Parker Sarah L miss
Patrick Lorenzo D mrs
Palmer Elizabeth miss
Park miss
Parr Caroline mrs
Pierce Marg't mrs
Pearson Henry mrs
Pierce Roe S mrs
Perfield Annie miss
Plumstead Sophia M mrs
Pittam miss
Peck Jane mrs
Pallips Catarine mrs
Phillips H mrs
Porn Sophia E miss
Purnell Sarah mrs
Prasingan Mary
Pulfer L mrs

Q

Quinlan Jane H miss

R

Ramsydell Emily mrs
Randell Ella miss
Rundeon Persela miss
Raferty Harlett mrs
Riedle Minnie miss
Reynolds Louisa miss
Regan Catharine mrs
Reynolds Laura mrs
Ready Mary mrs
Ripley Jessie F mrs
Riedle Minnie miss
Richberg Kate miss
Riley Lizzie miss
Ryan Mary miss
Rogers Wm mrs 2
Ray Mary mrs
Ruby J J mrs
Remey Catharine miss
Roach Hester miss
Ryan Mary miss
Rodiff Carrie miss
Rinkerford Samuel mrs
Rogers Helen M mrs
Ryan Mary miss
Romey Anne miss

S

Scott Martha H mrs
Scales Cella P mrs
Sears John F mrs
Scales Annie miss
Severson Martha miss
Scott E mrs
Shut Maria mrs
Sheeler Margaret miss
Sherby Mary
Schaumleffel Rachel mrs
Sheeley Hannah mrs
Smith H A W mrs
Smith Elizabeth miss
Smith Atline
Smith Hannah mrs
Smith Josephine miss
Smith E H mrs
Smith Elizabeth mrs
Smith Samuel E mrs
Simons Julia mrs
Snyder Virginia mrs
Southand Rebecca miss
Spaulding William H mrs
Somers Catharine mrs
Soules Almira miss
Stanford M P A mrs
Stanley Nellie miss
Steward E A miss
Stiles Alice E miss
Stafford Ellen Ames
Stevens Mary miss
Stevens Ellen miss
Stewart Mary mrs
Stewart Jennie miss
Stone R E A mrs
Stone Richard E mrs
Sullivan J M mrs
Sweeney mrs
Stuland John mrs

T

Talcott Mary A mrs
Taylor Mary A miss
Taylor Chas A mrs
Tiverton Terence miss
Tierney Mary miss
Thayer Emma miss
Thorton Susan A miss
Thatcher and family mrs
Thompson L miss
Thompson Sarah E
Thomas R S mrs
Tuell Henry mrs
Toomey Mary miss
Turner Nancy miss
Towey John mrs

V

Vicker T A miss
Verson Florence miss
Vallant Olive miss
Vanhorn John mrs
Valliquet Maria A miss
Vangandt Garet mrs

W

Walker Otis H mrs
Walker Perry mrs
Wallace Margaret A mrs
Wardwell A J mrs
Waterman Chas mrs
Washborne Althea miss
Watson Thos mrs
Waring Lavenia mrs
Warren Chas R mrs
Watson Jane mrs
Warner Ella E
Walls Angeline miss
West Mary S mrs
Weaver Mary S mrs
Wells Ira mrs
Whittle Jas T mrs
Whipple Mary A mrs
Whipple Mary A miss
Wheaton Catherine mrs
Whipple Celia miss
Wilson dr mrs
Wilson Leonard mrs
Wilson E V mrs
Wilson E miss
Wilson Francis miss
Williams H Annie mrs
Williams Eva miss
Williams E R mrs
Williams Lavantia miss
Wilbur Delia
Wisely Mary mrs
Wise Hetty E miss
Winant Mary mrs
Woods Lizzie miss
Woodward mrs
Woodbury Jas P mrs
Worden Edward mrs
Woodford A L miss
Wood Jane L mrs
Woodman Sarah A
Wood L S mrs

Z

Zahn Emma miss

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A

Austin A E
Armstrong AG 2
Avery Newman
Allen A F
Arnold Philip
Adams L has
Armstrong P C
Austin E A
Adair Robt
Alcott M rev
Andrick S M
Abbey S A
Andrews W P L
Airs Samuel
Aylesworth Geo
Allen James S
Amitage J F
Allis John
Adams John B
Anderson John G
Archer John
Anderson W P
Ames Bishop

B

Browning & co
Brown Bros & co
Brewster Olivit
Bollson M T
Bostwick Farrill
Brown A Morris
Bright A capt
Bull Abram L
[illegible]
Brooks J P
Burns J P
Boyd J dr
Brown T C
Brown Jeremiah
Brown Jno M G
Brown Warren M
Brown Wm 3
Bissell G W
Bentley Geo
Ralston Thos
Bennett T
Bunney G E
Beebe Geo
Bartlett Hiram L
Baker Henry
[illegible]

Brice T G
Bush P F
Boorman Saml
Brunnow F dr
Bowne Gershom
Brush G W
Buxton T H
Brown Thos H
Bowd Geo
Brown H
Budman Harry
Branigan Hugh
Borman H H
Bolcom Harry C
Boyington J C
Bangard Nichls
Barker Chapin
Barker C H
Barron Chas T
Batty C W
Barbey Danl
Becker Edwin
Barkwick E W
Billings Edwd
Blackman E H
Becker Erwin E
Blackford E M
Beard Fred
Black Selim
Baxter John
Bland John
Bain Wm A
Bellmont Frank
Wm capt
Blake Walter A
Barker Wm
Barker Wm
Bicknell Louis
Barrett Louis
Barry Lewis cpt
Blakely Zerah
Bremner Rbt R
Blackwell Saml

C

Chace B P
Chace Chas A
Chase Chas
Cameron Danl
Carrington E M
Cannon E Call
Canington E M
Cary Robt
Cheevers Ed C
Chaffee E
Campbell Edwd
Chase S T
Christopher St John
Carmany S G
Clarke Geo C
Clarke G W
Clarke Geo B
Cammerer Geo
Carroll Tim
Cassidy Hugh
Cager Henry
Carter Henry
Cavanagh, Jeremiah
Clute Jellis
Chambers J B
Cammeron J P
Christopher J lieut
Chapman J N
Chapman J M
Chapman Jas 2
Carpenter Jrme
Carlisle Jas H
Cleveland Jacob
Caves John
Carnell John S
Christiansen J A
Castiman John
Calling John
Cave Wm
Cameron Walter
Cadwey W S
Clark L N
Carman L R
Carey Mathew
Casey Maurice
Claprone L R
Clarke L H
Cravens W & co
Collins W D
Conlon Michael
Colburn L H
Cranor Manlove gen
Caldwell Little
Chapman L
Clarke Lewis
Cox Benj rev
Collins & Bruce
Creote & Moore
Cooper A R
Couch A T
Curran Andrew
Cook B C
Culver Chas
Cunningham P
Coryell Chas
Connor Chas
Craig C W
Crittenden Chas
Coston P C
Conta Cornelius
Connelly Peter
Colebower C W
Cornell David
Coffee Daniel
Conely Denis
Cryad Robt
Crebbin Richard
Crocker Samuel
Coughlin P
Crockett Francis
Cook Geo B
Colburn Geo
Constantine Tho
Cooney G W
Cole T M
Cooper James
Cullis James
Craig James
Conrad J D
Cunlish James
Cooley J W
Cowles J A
Cox J W S
Crocker J D
Conley James
Curtis John or David
Creamer John R
Cross John R
Collins John
Cuthberson John
Compton John E
Carlin John H
Courie John
Cowghtey Wm H
Cummings L D

D

Deneley Arthur
Durant & co
Duffy Anthony
Duck A M
Duggan Nichols
Dole & Law
Defoe Alex
Davis & Vorce
Davis Price
Dowse Patrick
Dowling Patk
Doolittle Dewit
Donovan Denis
Dodge David C
Davis Richd A
Daniels Elias E
DeWolf Erev
Dewey S S
Duck Frank R
Dow Samuel
Dow Geo W
Decourcy Thos
Davenport G S
Donhue Thos
DeGroot Theodr
Dundon Thos
Day Geo
De T. Byron Geo G capt
Dean H S
Day Henry
Dole W H
Doolittle H H
Day H M col
Draper Jas
Dreuger Jas A
Dane S M
Disbrow J Q
Doane J B & co 2
Duffy Jas
Duane Dotey J
Danlton Jas W
Douglas Joseph
Dwyer John
Dunn Jno H
Davison S Y capt
Dewees John
Dalton Jno
Daniels Jno W
Dunbar Wm M
Dow W E
Davis Kelly T
Douglas Wm
Daly Michal
Dean Lewis T
Dwyer Michael
Dooner Miles
Durney L J & co
Dugal Lewis
Duning L J
Donoheil Michl

E

Eastman M
Eames Melville
Everett L S rev
Egan Wm H
Elliot Jo W 2
Elliott Joseph
Ely John E
Eberhard Jac E
Ebling J J
English Jacob E
Eston Jas
Edwards J H
Evans Thos R
Earl Geo
Ewer Gridley
Eaton Thos
Everett Frank
Edwards E W dr
Ely D E
Evard Nelson
Edsall B
Edwards Oliver
Engel Peter

F

Fuller mr
Ford M M
Fitzgerald Wm
Fuller Wm
Forsyth William
Fay Wm M 2
Foster John
Fellows John T
Featherston Jno
Finn Joseph
Foulkerton Jno W
Frey Jacob
Fisher J M & co
Furness J H
Funsten James
Fay Melville H 2
Fitch H H
Fisher H H
Favorite G M
Fuller T C dr
Ferrel Timothy N
Fassett George
Fuller Geo D W
Frim Theron
Frye Samuel G
Ford Samuel A 2
Fargo Samuel M
Eramham Edwd
Felton R K
Flagg E C
Fulton E W
Fisher A C dr
Fellows Otis
Felt Norman
Foss N A
Forsythe Andrew
Finlayson A
Flint
Freeler Andie
Felt O R
Falconer A

G

Grobes Wm, A & J
Goodell N
Goodrich C E
Girrard P
Griswold Chas B
Galvin Daniel
Graves R B 3
Gilmore Edwd
Gowan Robert
Goodwin S W
Gilmore F
Griffin Fred
Guernsey Fred
Guild T B
Garnette Geo
Germain G H
Glassbrook Geo
Griggs Geo S 2
Gibson Theo E
Green George
Galpin Homer B
Graves Hardia
Gatzmer Henry S maj
Gray Hugh
Goodridge H A
Gillett T S
Green James
Goldsmith Jos
Galligher John
Gillin John
Graham Joseph H
Graves John
Galahar John
Gilbert Wm H
Gillmore Warren
Gardner W
Guild W B
Gano Louis
Garaghty Martin
Gallagher Mich'l
Geary Michael
Graham Miles

H

Hall A T rev
Harvey Barton
Hall A J
Barnett Andrew capt
Hampson & Bishop
Harkins P
Henderson C L
Hardin C H J
Haskins C E
Hanlon Patrick
Harkin P
Herbert Patrick
Henning David
Harper Rice
Hale Edward
Hale Edward
Hall Richmond
Hamlin E C
Hall E H & co
Heckles Robert
Hamilton Sam'l
Harris S T
Harris S
Hare Thomas
Hegarty Thos
Hand Giles F
Harris Henry
Herbert Henry
Heron Henry
Heart Henry
Heacock Jas S
Heeney J S
Hebers J dr
Haines J
Henegan J H
Henderson J C
Harvey Jas C
Henderson J M capt
Hammond J Mark
Hascox Jas E
Haskins J G
Henessan Jos C
Hamilton Jos
Henderson Jos C
Hayes John
Hathaway W W
Harlow W M
Hoschway Wm
Hatch Walter
Haley Luke
Hammond L
Harland L H
Hendricks mr
Hyde Asa
Hunter Nick
Hughes Andrew
Hobbs B F capt
Hibbard & McAlister
Hodson C F
Hotchkiss C T capt
Huebee Chas E
Holt Charles
Hickey Pat C
Hicks dr
Hunter E C
Hubbard E S
Hibbard Rand'ph
Huntington Randolph
Hyland Finton
Hubbard S
Hollak George
Hoyt Geo H
Hoskins G
Hight H A
Hunt Henry S
Hurlbut Horace
Huntington H R
Hoyt Jas S
Holbrook Jas S
Highland Jas
Horrigan Jas
Hutchins Jas
Hoyt Jas T
Hutton John C
Hobson John R
Hillicker John
Hunter John
Hopkins John
Humphrey John
Hughes Hendr'k
Hill Wm A
Hallam Wm H
Hill Wm A 2
Hall Wm
Holy Wm
Hopkins Wm S
Hourigan Matt 2
Hickey L capt
Holmes Michael

I

Ingersoll Wm H
Ingham Smith
Irvine J H
Ingham J Q
Inverson Thos
Irwin Thos

J

Janvers, Todd & co
Jackman Moses
Jones Adrian
Jackson Wm
Jackson Saml 2
Jackson Peter D
Jones Jas
Jones Jacob
Jones Charly
Jones Ambrose m d
John A
Jordan Chas C
Johnson Jacob B
Johnson H J
Johnson Solon
Johnson R S
Johnson C P 4
Johnson A S
Johnson Amos
Judd Ira M

K

Kegan John
Kennedy Patk
King Daniel cap
Kelener Danl
Keling D
Kenner David
Kittridge Tylert
Kirtland G B
King Harmon lt
Kell H S
Knight Henry
Knowlton Jas H
Kibbie J H
Keeney J W rev
Knies John L
Kinsley Joseph
King John
Kennedy Jno M
Keep Wm
Kennedy Wm
Kimball Wallace
Kershaw Wm D
Kindle James
Kellogg L E 2
Keen Ephriam C

L

Lewis John M
Lyns Patrick
Leyan Eld C
Locke P B cap
Laurence Chas
Love Chas L
Linkfield C G
Luff Caleb
Lewis Daniel
Little E
Lancaster Rees
Lincoln Edwin
La Grande Ed E
Lovejoy Edwin
Lenning Robt
Liphast Fred C
Lucas Saml
Lincoln G B
Lynch T M
Lucas Geo G
Latimer Geo
Lee Thos
Lamb Geo A
Lowther Thos
Loomis G H
Lerch Henry
Lavin Jacob
Livingston J
Leahy James
Lyon J J
Lewis J Hardwicke
Lorman John
Lomax John
Lane Joseph
Lesser John
Lightner John S
Liddle Wm
Lyons W P 3
Lo W H
Lineon Michl
Lord M M
Leonard L D & bro
La Fontaine Louis O
Lenden Martin
Levy M
Lewaway A N
Lightner, Shafferman & co
Lyman & Coleman
Luff Caleb L

M

Mackey A G
Mason & Gridley
Merchant A
Mellge Chas S
Meigs Chas jr
Mears Patrick
Mast P P
Malloy Pat
Merdee Chas
Mears C S
Matson C S & co
Merchant D C
Marsh E
Mack Frank
Matteret Fredk
Massey Stillman E
Marshal Geo
Medary Glendowr
Metzer L B
Mangan Jerome
Matzger Jacob L
Martin James
Mahon John H
Mellan John 3
Maloy John A
Mead W D
Metzger Wm
Myers A E
Mindan Nicklas
Miller A A
Muir A capt
Morrison & Thomas
Moore Chas H
Morgan P
Miller Chas
Moroney Patk
Myers Chas P
Millard David J
Michaels D D
Mills D H & co
Morrill E T
Murphy Francis
Miner Geo
Morris Henry
Moore Jacob
Morgan J N
Morris J G
Mulvell John
Moore John W
Moore Wm
Mills W B
Mooney Wm
Miller Wm D
Minor H
Morris Lawrence
Moth or Mole
Mills mr

Mc

McLewth H A
McDonald A K
McVicker P
McHerron C H
McKeon Patk
McInerney Patk
McAuliff David
McFarland D M
McKerley Edwd
McCanna Edwd
McCabe R
McGee Eric
McNair Edwd A
McIntyre S P
McCabe Thos
McCauley Hugh
McGonegal H
McCulloch J A
McNamara Jas capt
McCormick Jas
McGee Lemuel
McEwen Jas
McCambell Jas
McIntyre Jas P
McKinnon J J
McKillop J & co
McIntyre John
McCormack Jno
McInerney John
McEwen John
McCallum Wm J
McChung M

N

Nooks Wm 2
Nichols W D
Noice John
Nicholas Ira G
Niles Henry C
Nicholas Thos 2
Neville Thos
Norton Francis
Norman F
Newbury Edgar
Nicolls E S
Nash G
Northrup Chas
Noble Chas B
Noble Chas E
Norton Alex
Newell B H

O

Oakley M rev
Ogilsby Wm
Osborn Wm
Osborn Thos
Oakes David O
Olmstead C L
Olmstead & Put nam
O'Brien Wm
O'Brien Henry
O'Brien Thos
O'Brien Robt 2
O'Connor Pat
O'Connor P J J
O'Donnell Thos F
O'Sullivan Wm

P

Pease M L
Powers Levi
Persons L B
Persons Leonard
Powers L
Pearce L
Price Wm dr
Potts John
Powers John
Peterson John D
Pierce Jonas jr
Palmer Joseph
Potter John Sam
Parker John D
Potter James
Parleman J H
Parker J N
Porter Ira
Palan James
Peterson H
Peterson J capt
Parker Henry
Pierce Han'b'l D
Page Harlan lieut
Phillips Geo
Pullmon Geo M
Peston Thos B
Perkins Geo W
Pomeroy S B
Peters F
Park Robt
Park Edgar
Perry Robert
Purcell Edw J
Powers Robison
Peterson E H
Powers Patrick
Pierce Charles
Pieron Chas 3
Perkins C & co
Parks Chapin
Park C R
Peck Nathan
Peck Burwell
Parker O L
Pitkins & Bro
Price Abner
Palmer & co
Pierce & Benj'n
Pond Augustus 2

Q

Quinn P H
Quigley Thos
Quinlan John F

R

Rassiter Luther
Ryan Michael
Rearden Mark
Robinson Wm
Reynolds Wm
Robbins Wm
Ramsey Wm 2
Russell Wm H
Robinson W
Renneids Wm dr
Rice Joel
Rielly Joseph
Randall John
Rowley Joseph
Roberts Joshua
Ridgley J N
Rawan Patrick
Renolo rev
Russell Clerk
Reel & Smith
Richards A
Riner Jacob
Rice J J
Reynolds Jas D
Rowhan James
Rattray James
Rannoch J M
Robinson Jas M
Ryan James
Rice J J H
Rawson J D M
Rosecrans J R
Ryder Henry 3
Robinson H R
Rudd Geo H 2
Raymond T R
Richmond Thos
Reynolds A R
Read Nelson
Rowe A J
Rust N J
Richards Thos
Randell Geo
Ricker Gustavus
Richman Thos
Redmond Thos
Robinson & co
Roberts E B capt
Rand E K
Ryder R S capt
Regan Richard
Rennif Rufus
Rhodes Ezra
Revells David J
Rushing D O
Rearden Dennis
Rockwell G H
Reynolds Farley
Rodgers B
Reynolds & co
Roberts & bros

S

Somers M J
Snyder mr
Stephen Michael
Smith Wm L 2
Swan U H
Stuart U H
Sullivan John
Smalley John
Smith Joseph M
Steeman J F
Swan W S capt
Stearns Jas E
Silver Jas
Sullivan Jas
Simpson J N
[illegible]
Sloan Edward
Smith E D
Starrett David C
Stewart Chas A
Stebbins P G
Spencer Chas
Soper C K
Smith P T
Sillman Chas P
Smith Chas W
Simmons A H
Smith A Gale
Shelby Isaac
Sheldon Jerome
Sherman Jas
Shaffer H
Sherwood Geo F
Shaw Frederick
Saltonstall Fred
Sargent E W
Sheppard R D
Savage Edwd P
Shields Daniel
Shaw Chas
Severance C
Seymour Patk
[illegible]

Shadduck I V

T

Tucker L & co
Truax Lawrence
Tanner W
Tousey Wm C
Thomas Chas
Turner John
Thornton Jas
Tusley John
Tusker John
Tower Henry
Thomas Henry
Treep Sager
Tompkins Thos
Tuttle Thos
Thatcher C W
Thomas Geo L
Thompson J
Thatcher S
Taylor Fred M
Truax Samuel
Thompson R W
Tremaine Edwd
Thompson R H A
Taylor David 3
Thompson D
Thomas Daniel
Thompkins dr
Thompson D W
Toll Patrick
Tuttle Conrad
Thomas A D
Thompson Geo
Thompson Jos
Thomas Adolph
Taylor R W
Talcott & Sherwood

U

Underwood mr
Ulrick Alex A

V

Vanschalk M
Vermason L
Violett Lafayette
Van Glinda Wm
Vandercar Wmll
Vallat Justice
Vogell Jerome
Vannatta H
Vandoren C H
Van Buren A
Van Thof Isaac

W

Walker L
Ward Lawrence
Webster Z A
Whitehead Wm
Wallace W S
Ward W P
Whittle Wm H
Whitney W J
Warriner Wm
Watson John
Weller John F
Whitcher Jno W
Walsh John B
West John M
Whitman J J lieut
Weir James
White J P 3
Whitney J capt
Wayman J B
Weston H P
Whitney Henry
Whipple H O
West & co T D
Whittle Thos
Weller S H
Watson S H
Wells Fred M
Walsh Rich H
Walkley R W
Wheaton E capt
Wemple E & EH
Wheeler Daniel
Whitmore D R
West David
Whitmore Chas
Warner & co C W
Waite C W
West Chas
Whittel Chas D
Ward & King
Walker A J
Welch A H
Wheeler A
Watkins O T
Watson A
West N N
Waterman Chas
Windett A W
Wyman Byron
Woodworth Farwell Waite
Wright & co
Wren B S M D
Willard Orson
Wilkenson C
Wilkenson C C
Wilson E V
Wilkerson E M capt
Wilcox E
Willis Seth
Weislogel F G
Woods Franklin
Wilkerson Fred
Wickersham G
Wilson Thos 2
Woodman True Wm
Wood Geo W
Wright Thos
Wilcox H E
Woodruff J F
Wilbur Jas
Wilson J T
Woard Isaac N
Woolhouse Jno
Wilbur Joseph
Willard Jas N
Winchell Wm
Wicks, Warren & co
Wetmore C
Witts Chas F
Woolcott Frank
Willetts Thos & co

Y

Young H C
Youll Geo

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Legal Advertisements.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County, November Term, 1861. Eben Conant vs. James M. Beers, Maneverva Beers, Seth C. Hapgood and Ralph W. Weeks—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of James M. Beers and Maneverva Beers, defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Cook County, Notice is hereby given to the said James M. Beers and Maneverva Beers, that said complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the tenth day of August, 1861, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of September, 1861, as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said James M. Beers and Maneverva Beers, shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next January term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of January, 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

J. H. MAYBORN, Compl'ts Sol'r.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY—SS. Cook County Circuit Court, November Term, A. D. 1861. Edward B. Martin vs. Samuel D. Weakley.

Public notice is hereby given to the said Samuel D. Weakley that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of Cook County Circuit Court, dated the 19th day of October, A. D. 1861, at the suit of the said Edward B. Martin, and against the estate of the said Samuel D. Weakley for the sum of Seventeen Thousand Two Hundred and Four Dollars and Twenty-Five Cents, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Samuel D. Weakley shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Circuit Court, on or before the first day of the next Term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the third Monday of November, A. D. 1861, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said Edward B. Martin, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

PAYSON & REYNOLDS, Pl'ffs Att'ys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY—SS. Cook County Circuit Court, November Term, A. D. 1861. Edward B. Martin vs. McAllister, Simpson & Co.

Public Notice is hereby given to the said McAllister, Simpson & Co., that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of Cook County Circuit Court, dated the 9th day of October, A. D. 1861, at the suit of the said Edward B. Martin and against the estate of the said McAllister, Simpson & Co., for the sum of [illegible] Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety [illegible] Dollars and Thirty Nine Cents, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now therefore, unless you, the said McAllister, Simpson & Co., shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Circuit Court, on or before the first day of the next Term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the third Monday of November, A. D. 1861, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said Edward B. Martin and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.

M. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

PAYSON & REYNOLDS, Pl'ffs Att'ys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, SS.—Superior Court of Chicago, January Term, 1862. Margaret Cameron Hall vs. Robert Hall—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Robert Hall, Defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago, notice is hereby given to the said Robert Hall that the complainant filed her bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof [illegible] of October, 1861, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said Defendant, returnable on the first Monday of January next, as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Robert Hall shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of January, 1862 [illegible] the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

G. J. HULL, Compl'ts Sol'r.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, November Term, 1861. William W. Lee vs. Carlos Pierce, John Harper and Henry Keyes—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Carlos Pierce, John Harper and Henry Keyes [illegible]

[illegible]

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

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BLUE CASTOR BEAVERS,

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Large and Well Selected Stock of

GROCERIES,

Which we offer to the Trade CHEAP FOR CASH. We would recommend an examination of our stock before

Purchasing Elsewhere.

Rawson & Bartlett,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

30..........LAKE STREET..........30

CHICAGO, ILL.

We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom Made Fanna Kip and Calf, and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.

We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

F. C. & M. D. WELLS,

SUCCESSORS TO

WADSWORTH & WELLS,

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

58 & 60 Lake Street.

OUR STOCK OF GOODS IS FULL AND COMPLETE.

Great inducements will be offered to cash and short time purchasers.

CONCESSION!

PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG

37 Lake St. . . 43 Wabash Ave.

Conforming to the pressure of the times, we have determined upon

CONCILIATION AND CONCESSION,

So far as they can be effected by

Low Prices.

We shall offer AT WHOLESALE throughout the season and during the present agitation a stock of

Dry Goods, Hosiery and Notions

Unsurpassed in

FRESHNESS, CHEAPNESS AND REAL VALUE.

These are times for

Actions rather than Words.

And we have determined on a course of hard work, rigid economy and SMALL PROFITS and it will be [illegible] DOMESTICS, HOSIERY, COTTONADES AND DRESS GOODS.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO

199 & 201 Randolph Street, Chicago,

IMPORTERS OF

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c.

Dealers in

Tinners' Stock.

Agents for

HOWE'S IMPROVED SCALES.

ORMSBY COAL—For sale,

SCREENED AND DELIVERED,

In quantities to suit customers, by C. W. GRAY, Cor. Market and Washington Sts.

Wholesale Houses.

CASH LEATHER AND HIDE STORE,

46 LAKE STREET,

Between State street and Wabash ave.) Chicago, Ill.

Blackburn Bros.

Have received a large stock of

SUPERIOR LEATHER for

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,

To be sold LOW for CASH.

Also, very PRIME OAK TANNED HARNESS LEATHER at a low price for Cash; and an extra quality of GRAINED LEATHER for Military and Hunting Boots. We sell exclusively

FOR CASH.

We will keep the very best stock and sell at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

BLACKBURN BROS., 46 Lake Street.

N. B.—Stock Lasts of the ARMY REGULATION PATTERNS. Country orders will have our immediate and best attention. B. BROS.

Cheap for Cash.

1861 - - - FALL TRADE - - - 1861

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.

61 & 63......South Water Street......61 & 63

ARE NOW PREPARED TO SHOW A FULL STOCK OF GOODS FOR

MEN'S WEAR,

To which they call the attention of the Trade.

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.

NEW CASH STORE.

MARTIN & BROS,

No. 83 Lake Street, Chicago, Illinois,

(Tremont Block.)

We have just opened a

Large and Complete Stock of

CLOTHING,

Which we will sell

AT LOWER PRICES

Than ever offered in this market,

TO WHOLESALE DEALERS

We can offer

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS,

As we purchase a great portion of our Goods

FOR CASH.

AND

MANUFACTURE EXCLUSIVELY IN NEW YORK.

Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as it is no trouble to show goods.

MARTIN & BROS.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE AND METAL WAREHOUSE,

Established in 1844.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.

176 Lake Street, Chicago.

As we are now doing business on a CASH BASIS, making CREDIT the exception instead of the RULE, we offer superior inducements to prompt paying dealers, and solicit an examination of our stock and prices:

TIN PLATE,	RUSSIA IRON,
SHEET IRON,	IMITATION RUSSIA IRON,
SHEET ZINC,	BRIGHT WIRE,
SHEET COPPER,	GALVANIZED SHEET IRON,
COPPER BATTOMS,	TINNERS' TOOLS,
FENCE WIRE,	JAPANNED TIN WARE,
	PRESSED TIN WARE,

"WHEELING" NAILS.

A complete assortment of Cutlery and Shelf Hardware of all descriptions.

WM. BLAIR. C. B. NELSON. C. W. BELDEN.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE.

62.......LAKE STREET.......62

We offer to the Trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:—

6,500 boxes TIN PLATE,
5,400 bdls. SHEET IRON,
500 " RUSSIA IRON,
150 " IMITATION RUSSIA,
28,000 " BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE,
225 casks SHEET ZINC,
10 tons PIG TIN,
15,000 lbs. COPPER BOTTOMS,
10 sets TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
50 casks BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
1,000 doz. AXES,
1,300 " SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
30 tons SAD IRONS.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,

Corner of State and Lake streets.

---

16 & 18---State Street---16 & 18

CHICAGO.

G. C. COOK & CO.,

Invite the attention of buyers to their stock of

GROCERIES,

Which they offer at the

Lowest Cash Prices.

G. C. COOK & CO.,

16 & 18----State Street----16 & 18

DRY GOODS CHEAP for CASH.

COOLEY FARWELL & CO.,

Nos. 42, 44 and 46 Wabash Avenue,

Have in store a large stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

And invite the attention of close buyers, before purchasing elsewhere.

We have come down to a War Basis, making CASH the Rule, and CREDIT the Exception, and hope the Country Merchants will heartily endorse such a programme.

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

Stationery, &c.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,

STATIONERS,

And Blank Book Manufacturers.

Having the three departments of

Paper Ruling,

Printing and

Binding,

Combined in their Establishment, would respectfully call the attention of BUSINESS MEN in want of

ANYTHING IN THE ABOVE LINE,

To their superior facilities for furnishing a general Office or Counting-Room Outfit.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, 129 LAKE STREET.

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S

Gas, Steam Fitting

AND PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,

54 Lasalle Street, Chicago,

DEALER IN

GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE;

PRACTICAL PLUMBER,

And manufacturer of

All Kinds of Steam Work.

TO THE TRADE.

The trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing Business [illegible]

OIL! OIL!! OIL!!!

GREAT WEST OIL WORKS,

W. C. SCOFIELD & CO., Proprietors.

Cleveland, Ohio,

Manufacturers and Refiners of

PETROLEUM AND CARBON OIL.

Also, NAPTHA OR BENZOLE.

[illegible]

HATS! BONNETS!! HATS!

BONNETS!!

In every variety,

FOR WINTER WEAR,

At 41 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.,

Formerly S. J. HUESTON & SHAW.

Insurance Statements.

STATEMENT of the Condition

OF THE

Commonwealth Fire Ins. Comp'y,

OF NEW YORK.

[illegible]

JOSEPH HOXIE, President.

Geo. F. HAWS, Secretary.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, Springfield, February 7th, 1861.

Whereas, The Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company, located at New York, has filed in this office a statement of its condition and affairs, as required by "An Act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved January 22d, 1861, and whereas said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the required amount of capital invested in stocks and mortgages, and whereas said Company has filed in this office a written instrument signed by the President and Secretary thereof, appointing LAMBERT C. HALL and JAMES H. STOKES, of Chicago, Illinois, its Agents for the transaction of the business of said Company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing them to acknowledge service of process for and on behalf of said Company, consenting that service of process upon said Agents shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the Company, and waiving all claim of error by reason of such service.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the acts aforesaid, I, JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said LAMBERT C. HALL & JAMES H. STOKES are authorized as Agents for the said Company, to transact the business of Insurance in this State, until the thirty-first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two, so far as they may be legally empowered so to do by said Company.

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my office, at Springfield, this seventh day of February, A. D. 1861.

JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

	CAPITAL.
Fulton Insurance Company of New York	[illegible]
La Fayette Insurance Company of Brooklyn	[illegible]
Brevoort Insurance Company of New York	[illegible]
Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn	[illegible]
Corn Exchange Insurance Company of N. Y.	[illegible]
Commonwealth Insurance Company of N. Y.	[illegible]
Northern Assurance Company of London	[illegible]
International Life Ins. Society, London	[illegible]

HALL & COMPANY, Agents, No. 160 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

STATEMENT of the Condition

OF THE

Lafayette Fire Insurance Comp'y,

OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

1st—The name of the Company is the Lafayette Fire Insurance Company, of Brooklyn, New York.

2d—The amount of capital stock is..........$150,000.00

3d—The amount of capital stock paid up is..150,000.00

ASSETS:

1st—Cash on hand and in Bank and in hands of Agents..........$ 5,770.16

2d—Real Estate unincumbered..........none.

3d and 4th—Debts due the Company, secured by Bonds and Mortgages, worth double the amount of mortgage..........

5th—Bank and other stocks..........

6th—Debts due for Premiums..........

7th—All other securities..........

Total Assets..........$[illegible]

LIABILITIES:

Losses adjusted and not due..........

Losses in suspense waiting for further proof..........$ 1,950.00

All other claims against the Company..........3,550.00 none.

Total Liabilities..........$ 5,400.00

Brooklyn, N. Y., December 31st, 1860.

TENNIS J. BERGEN, President.

JAMES B. THOMPSON, JR., Secretary.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, Springfield, February 7th, 1861.

Whereas, The Lafayette Insurance Company, located at Brooklyn, in the State of New York, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An Act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 14th, 1855, and an act amendatory thereof, approved January 22d, 1861, and whereas said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the required amount of capital invested in stocks and mortgages, and whereas said Company has filed in this office a written instrument signed by the President and Secretary thereof, appointing LAMBERT C. HALL and JAMES H. STOKES, of Chicago, Ills., its Agents for the transaction of the business of said Company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing them to acknowledge service of process for and on behalf of said Company, consenting that service of process upon said Agents shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the Company, and waiving all claim of error by reason of such service.

Now, Therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the acts aforesaid, I, JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said LAMBERT C. HALL and JAMES H. STOKES are authorized as Agents for the said Company to transact the business of Insurance in this State, until the thirty-first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two, so far as they may be legally empowered so to do by said Company.

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my office, at Springfield, this seventh day of February, A. D. 1861.

JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

[illegible]

HALL & COMPANY, Agents, No. 160 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

STATEMENT of the Condition

OF THE

Corn Exchange Ins. Company,

OF NEW YORK.

1st—The name of the Company is the Corn Exchange Fire and Inland Navigation Insurance Company, of New York City.

2d—The amount of capital stock is..........$200,000.00

3d—The amount of capital stock paid up is..200,000.00

ASSETS:

1st—Cash on hand and in Bank, and in the hands of Agents..........$ [illegible]

2d—Real Estate..........none.

3d—Bank Stock owned by the Company..........11,310.00

4th—Debts due the Company, secured by first lien on Real Estate..........133,300.00

5th—Loans secured by pledges of Stocks, Bonds and securities, other than Real Estate..........

6th—Debts due the Company for premiums..........21,641.17

7th—Accrued interest not due..........[illegible]

All other assets belonging to the Co..........[illegible]

Total Assets..........$[illegible]

LIABILITIES:

Amount of losses unadjusted..........$ 18,525.00

Amount of claims for losses resisted by the Company..........3,500.00

All other claims against the Company..........[illegible]

Total Liabilities..........$[illegible]

New York, December 31st, 1860.

JOSEPH KETCHUM, President.

W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, Springfield, January 26th, 1861.

Whereas, The Corn Exchange Fire and Inland Navigation Insurance Company, located at New York, in the State of New York, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An Act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 14th, 1855, and an act amendatory thereto, approved Jan. 22d, 1861, and whereas said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the required amount of capital invested in stocks and mortgages, and whereas said Company has filed in this office a written instrument signed by the President and Secretary thereof, appointing LAMBERT C. HALL and JAMES H. STOKES, of Chicago, its agents for the transaction of the business of said Company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing them to acknowledge service of process for and on behalf of said Company, consenting that service of process upon said agents shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the Company, and waiving all claim of error by reason of such service.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the acts aforesaid, I, JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said LAMBERT C. HALL and JAMES H. STOKES are authorized as Agents for the said Company to transact the business of Insurance in this State until the thirty-first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two, so far as they may be legally empowered so to do by said Company.

In Testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of my office at Springfield, this twenty sixth day of January, A. D. 1861.

JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

[illegible]

HALL & COMPANY, Agents, No. 160 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

Dentists' Cards

E. A. BOGUE, D.D.S., M.D.,

No. 141 LAKE STREET.

Desires for the present to confine his attention more particularly to [illegible] of the Mouth and Operations on the NATURAL TEETH and respectfully offers his services to those requiring operations in this branch of his profession, referring (by permission) to those who are strangers to him, to the following gentlemen:

Col. C. G. Hammond, Wm. H. Bradley, Esq.
Hon. W. B. Ogden, Stephen Clary, Esq.
Prof. S. C. Bartlett, A. G. Burley, Esq.
L. D. Olmsted, Esq.

M. F. G. Bertean [illegible]

DENTISTRY AT EASTERN PRICES.

DR. J. C. FULLER

Will hereafter put in Artificial Teeth at the following prices:

Entire Sets of Teeth on Gold Plate..........[illegible]

[illegible]

After a successful practice of six years in this city, he desires to bring the prices of good Dental work to an Eastern standard, and will in every respect guarantee [illegible]

☞ TERMS CASH. ☞

Office, No. 85 Clark street, opp. Court House.

WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST.

[illegible]

Sewing Machines.

L. CORNELL & CO'S,

L. CORNELL & CO'S,

SEWING MACHINES,

SEWING MACHINES,

PRICES FROM $35 to $90.

WILCOX & GIBBS PATENT,

WILCOX & GIBBS PATENT,

4000 STITCHES PER MINUTE.

[illegible]

Railroads.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

[illegible]

JAMES ROBB, Receiver.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

[illegible]

FOR BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, Harrisburg & Pittsburg.

[illegible]

W. P. SHINN, Gen. Pass. Agent.

1861.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Michigan Southern & Lake Shore RAILROAD

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 3d, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows:

[illegible]

JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt., Toledo, O.

GEO. M. GRAY, Gen'l Western Agt.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

For Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Galena, Dunleith, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Watertown, Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:

[illegible]

GEO. L. DUNLAP, Supt.

E. DE WITT ROBINSON, Gen. Ticket Agent.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov 3d, 1861, Trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows:

6:00 A. M.—Day Express (except Sunday) arrives at Detroit at 6 p. m., Suspension Bridge at 4:05 a. m., Albany 4:05 p. m., New York 9:50 p. m., Boston 12:00 a. m.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express (except Saturday) arrives at Detroit at 9 a. m., Suspension Bridge at 8:5 Albany 4:05 a. m., New York 12 m., Boston 4:00 p. m.

[illegible]

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.

For Milwaukee, La Crosse, St. Paul, Oshkosh, Berlin, and Intermediate Points.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 4th, 1861, [illegible]

WAUKEGAN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Chicago at 4:45 P. M. [illegible]

E. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

[illegible]

G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Agt.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

[illegible]

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD is a First-Class Road in all respects,

With 285 Miles of Double Track.

THREE DAILY TRAINS (with connections from all points West),

FROM PITTSBURG TO PHILADELPHIA

All connecting direct to New York.

Morning Mail Afternoon Fast Line Night Express.

One Train Daily from Pittsburg to New York,

(436 miles), without change of cars,

VIA ALLENTOWN AND EASTON.

With direct connections from Western Cities, arriving in advance of other routes, in time for Boston by Rail or Boat Lines.

Express Trains Run Daily—Others Sundays Excepted.

NINE DAILY TRAINS from Philadelphia to New York. Tickets good on any line or train. New York or Tickets via Pittsburg good via Philadelphia or Allentown.

BOAT TICKETS TO BOSTON

Good via any of the Boat Lines.

Two Daily Connections from Harrisburg to Baltimore and Washington.

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH—ALL TRANSFERS FREE.

FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Buy Tickets via Pittsburg.

TICKETS FOR SALE AT ALL MAIN OFFICES.

FREIGHTS.

By this route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded from Philadelphia, New York, Boston or Baltimore to and from any point on the railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa or Missouri, by RAILROAD DIRECT.

The Pennsylvania Railroad also connects at Pittsburg with steamers by which goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago, with steamers to all ports on the Northwestern Lakes.

Merchants and shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight with this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Railroad are at all times as favorable as are charged by other Railroad Companies.

☞ Be particular to mark packages "via Penna. R. R."

[illegible]

ENOCH LEWIS, Gen. Supt., Altoona, Pa.

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!!

CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR LINE RAILROAD.

Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, daily, as follows:

[illegible]

THROUGH TO CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

[illegible]

CHAS. E. FOLLETT, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 3rd, 1861, trains will leave from the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water streets, as follows:

[illegible]

HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN.

[illegible]

W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.

Eye and Ear.

LOUIS MAUSS, PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,

[illegible]

LAKE STREET MILLS,

Corner Lake and Desplaines streets.

NEW YORK WHEAT FLOUR, [illegible]

J. S. STEVENS & CO.

PRIME BARLEY MALT [illegible]

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1861.

THE CITY.

CIRCUIT COURT.—The call of the trial docket in the Circuit Court opens this morning at No. 1,025.

☞ W. Y. Daniels, under the Sherman House, is in receipt of a very choice lot of the finest brands of cigars ever offered to smokers in this city. Something extra.

FESTIVAL OF ST. ANDREW.—The St. Andrews' Society have decided to hold their Annual Anniversary on the 28th inst., at the Briggs House. We shall give the particulars of the festival in future.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—The Chicago Temperance Legion will meet in Edwards' Chapel on Monday evening, November 25th, at 7½ o'clock, where it will be addressed by good speakers. The public are invited to attend.

NO DINNER.—We are requested to state that the ladies of the Home for the Friendless will not furnish a dinner to-day at Bryan Hall, both their strength and provisions having been exhausted.

NEW BOOK BY GEN. MCCLELLAN.—"Instructions for Field Service for Cavalry," a new work by Gen. McClellan, has been received by Walsh, corner of Madison street and Custom House Place.

☞ Harper's Magazine for December commences the new volume for 1862. McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street, are taking subscriptions for it, as well as all the other magazines, at $2.25 per year—free of postage—which is much below the publisher's club rates.

SCARCITY OF VESSELS.—As the close of navigation approaches, vessels are growing scarce. There have been few, if any, grain vessels here to charter, during the week, and very few, except propellers, will make the down trip again this season. The cold blasts and snow of yesterday, already foretell a speedy close of navigation.

ARRIVAL OF THE LEAD MINE REGIMENT.—This fine Regiment, Col. John E. Smith commanding, arrived in this city at an early hour yesterday morning from Galena. The regiment is temporarily occupying the Wigwam, as there are no quarters in readiness at Camp Douglas. The officers will be entertained at the Briggs House until the removal to camp.

ASSAULT.—Jacob Magnus, arrested a week ago, charged with an assault with a deadly weapon upon a man by the name of Schreiber, just after the late election, had a hearing yesterday morning before Justice Akin, which resulted in holding the defendant in $300 bail to appear for trial at the next term of the Recorders' Court.

TRIAL OF A BREECH LOADING CANNON.—Hartley & Moffat's breech-loading cannon was tested for the third time yesterday. It was fired from twelve to eighteen times a minute by those wholly unacquainted with the business, and thirty rounds were fired without heating it at all. Another trial will soon take place, of the particulars of which the public will be notified.

NEW PACKING HOUSES.—The large building erected at the corner of Canal and Monroe streets in 1856, by C. L. Noble, Esq., for a planing mill, but which has since remained unused, is now occupied by A. E. Kent & Co. for a packing house.

The extensive structure on West Polk street, known as Kane's Brewery, has also been devoted to a similar purpose, by the Messrs. Norwood & Co., formerly of Quincy, Ill.

PERSONAL.—Col. C. C. Washburne, Wisconsin; Gen. Ward H. Lamon, Washington City; Hon. Chapin Hall, Warren, Pa.; G. Taylor Jenkins, Baltimore; W. H. Weed, John J. Sprond, New York; E. A. Buck, Oshkosh; M. Goodhue, London, C. W.; L. S. Trimble, Paducah, Ky.; W. D. Judson, New York; Major W. H. Dike, D. J. H. Stewart, Minnesota; Samuel Rodman, Rhode Island; John C. Barr, Pittsburg; Edward Goodrich, St. Paul, and J. N. Ford, Detroit, are stopping at the Tremont House.

A PREPARATION FOR COLD WEATHER.—Judging from appearances, we should conclude that Belding & Co. had been getting in goods to clothe the Western division of the army. During the present week they have received a large invoice of business suits, in all styles and of the most superior workmanship—among them, fine black suits, silk, velvet and cashmere vests, and last, though not least, one large case of extra heavy and fine "West of England Beaver Overcoats," gotten up in superb shape, and well adapted to those who have not yet enlisted for the war. The goods sold by this firm are all made in New York city, and warranted to give satisfaction. They occupy the large clothing store 100 and 102 Randolph street, directly opposite the Matteson House.

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.—The case of Joseph Thielen, mentioned in these columns a few days since, predicated on a charge made by Charles Kessler, for an alleged assault with a deadly weapon in the hands of Thielen, was brought before Justice Davis, of the Police Court, yesterday afternoon. It turns out to have been a mixed affair, originating in a quarrel about a partner at a dance a week ago, held at No. 501 State street, in which Kessler and the defendant were combatants. The latter becoming noisy and belligerent was taken away, swearing revenge. They met on Wabash avenue, where words were exchanged which finally led to blows. The result was that Kessler was badly beaten and cut with a knife. The Justice assessed a light fine accompanied with some excellent advice, and sent all parties on their way wiser if not better men.

A SINGULAR COINCIDENCE AND A CURIOUS VISITOR.—Our readers will remember the sale of the schooner Gold Hunter, upon her arrival from Liverpool a few days since, by her owner, J. K. Fisher, Esq., as announced in these columns at the time. Mr. F. doubtless supposed the vessel was off his hands simultaneous with the receipt of payment, but was surprised somewhat, yesterday, to find the Gold Hunter most unceremoniously smashing into his office by the back door, upon the river front. It appears that the vessel while coming down the river, by some accident swung round directly opposite the office and rapidly drifting in, took the office door off its hinges by collision with the bowsprit. Upon the principle that old friends are always welcome, Mr. F. overlooked the unexpected intrusion, and after disentangling, the Gold Hunter went on her way.

OBITUARY.—We are pained to learn of the death of Charles W. Everett, Orderly Sergeant of Taylor's Battery, caused by the effects of a wound received upon the head, at the battle of Belmont. Mr. Everett, at the time he responded to the call for volunteers, was employed in the Illinois Central Land Department, where he enjoyed the unlimited confidence of the officers of that Department and the respect and esteem of all who came in contact with him. He left a lucrative position and the comforts of home to incur the dangers and trials of war, actuated solely by a pure and unselfish love of country. During his illness and since his return to this city from the fatal field, his constant and sole desire has been for a speedy recovery and return to the scene of action. His early death will long be mourned by a large circle of friends to whom he was endeared by every manly quality and by his comrades in arms, among whom he was acknowledged a most excellent officer and true soldier.

The funeral services will take place at the Wabash Avenue M. E. Church, to morrow at 10½ o'clock.

IMPORTANT CHANCERY SUIT.—The case of Esther E. Gaffney et al. vs. James P. Brown, et al, to which we have before alluded, has consumed five full days of the present week, before Judge Wilson. The property involved is a house and two lots in the possession of the complainants on the west side of the river, valued at seven or eight thousand dollars—and the object of the suit was to break or set aside a title to the property resting upon a deed given as security for money loaned by the defendant, on the ground that it was in the nature of a mortgage.

The first three days were consumed in hearing the documentary evidence, which was very voluminous. The whole of Thursday was occupied by U. F. Linder, Esq., counsel for the complainants, in a powerful effort. Mr. Burgess followed in behalf of the defendants, in a close and critical argument, until Friday, the balance of the day being consumed by Mr. Blaisdell of Rockford, in an able argument for the complainants.

The trial was one of more than usual interest and importance, and the decision when rendered, will form a precedent as to some points on the Chancery side of the Superior Court.

Brass and Iron Work.

The principal obstacle impeding the rapid advancement of Chicago is the deficit in manufacturing establishments. The mere transit of produce to Eastern cities exercises no permanent influence upon municipal growth, however much it may benefit individuals; and it may be safely asserted that until manufactories are established and the fact is known throughout the West, that machinery and every article of the iron or wooden make can be produced, as excellent in material and economical in cost as at the East, Chicago must advance slowly in her development. The present war, stimulating industry in its every branch, has satisfactorily demonstrated the fact that Chicago already, with its limited manufacturing resources, can successfully compete with the East in this direction. New interests are in process of formation, and our old houses are enlarging their foundries and workshops and increasing their facilities, and at the present time especially, everything indicates the successful establishment of manufactures which shall enlarge our census lists, give labor to the unemployed, enrich our finances, and give Chicago a fresh impetus towards a healthy and substantial business condition.

It is in this connection that we take pleasure in referring to the card of R. T. Crane & Bro., 102 West Lake street, in our advertising columns. The Messrs. Crane & Bro. inaugurated their business in 1855, without capital and at a time when the demand for manufactured articles was light. The great crisis of 1857 was successfully weathered and step by step they have built up their business and increased their facilities, until they have established a brass and iron foundry, the products of which may successfully defy competition even in the older and more extensive foundries of Eastern cities. A proof of the excellence of their work and the entire confidence reposed in them as business men is the awarding of the construction of the heating apparatus for the Penitentiary at Joliet, and this too, in the face of a formidable Eastern competition. Such facts as these speak volumes for the reliability of our home manufactures. In the matter of light iron castings and brass work for every description of machinery from a locomotive to a sewing machine, the products of their foundry cannot be surpassed. This assertion is substantiated by the fact that the entire resources of their establishment are taxed to the utmost to fill out the orders pouring in upon them both from this city and abroad. A visit to the foundry and inspection of samples of their work will convince those interested that we have not overstated the facts in the case.

It gives us pleasure to note any increase of manufacturing business in this city, and especially to call attention to the success of a firm who have grown up with the city and by constant attention to business coupled with eminent mechanical skill, have established a reputation second to none for the character of their work and unvarying promptness in delivery.

Meeting on the Subject of the National Armory.

As had been previously announced, a meeting was held last evening at the rooms of the Mercantile Association, corner of Lake and State streets, attended by the joint committees of the Common Council, Board of Trade and the Mercantile Association, for the further consideration of the National Armory location question. Among other business the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That some immediate and energetic action should be taken towards furnishing members of Congress and the President with the wishes of this community in regard to the matter of the Armory location, as represented by the different committees.

Resolved, That these committees proceed forthwith to the City of Washington, and use every honorable means to secure the location of the National Armory at Chicago.

A committee was appointed to attend personally to the proper and thorough canvassing of the city, that the signatures of our citizens may be obtained to petitions praying Congress for the location of the Armory at this place.

The gentlemen engaged in attending to this matter manifest a determination to merit, if not secure success, and it is to be hoped that all good citizens will promptly second their efforts to bring about this most desirable object.

It is understood that some members of the joint committee will leave for Washington early in the ensuing week.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.

CITY TRACT SOCIETY.—The *Christian Times* says that "with increased demands upon them, the managers of our City Tract Society found a great falling off of receipts into the Treasury. Ten months of the year are gone, and only about $200 have thus far been contributed. The year was commenced on a basis of expenditures amounting to twelve hundred dollars, and this, in view of the wants of some six regiments of our soldiers, which have applied for religious reading, in addition to the regular home field, ought to have been increased to fifteen hundred or two thousand dollars, instead of being permitted to fall to the merely nominal sum of two hundred dollars."

A GOOD IDEA.—Dr. Clarkson, of St. James Church, thinks that the lay members of his church ought to share in the labors of the parish. He has accordingly organized five divisions of "Rector's Aids in Church Work," under the following heads: 1. In visiting and relieving the poor. 2. In promoting the efficiency of the Sunday School. 3. In bringing within church influence young men and strangers. 4. In proper furnishing and care of the chancel. 5. In diminishing the funded debt. All the members of Dr. C.'s parish, male and female, are invited to unite with either one of the divisions, and to labor in it.

TRINITY CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. Pratt will continue his series of discourses, on Sunday morning next, on "The Fruit of the Spirit."—Gal. ch. 5, v. 22. The theme of the discourse will be "Faith."

CHICAGO SABBATH SCHOOL UNION.—The regular monthly meeting of the Chicago Sabbath School Union will be held in Trinity Church, on Jackson street, Monday evening at 7½ o'clock. A very interesting meeting may be expected, as reports will be made relative to systematic visitation from quite a number of schools in the city and several active Sabbath School brethren from out of town are expected to be present. Superintendents are requested to see that this notice is given in their schools, as no other will be given.

SERMONS TO YOUNG MEN.—The earnest and faithful pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church is doing a good work in his church and congregation by delivering a series of Sabbath evening sermons to young men. Though addressed more particularly to the latter, they are interesting and instructive to all. The fundamental truths of religion are presented in a manner to convince the judgement and awaken the conscience.

BURIAL OF A SOLDIER.—The body of the late Timothy Lee, a member of Company A, 19th Illinois regiment, who died at Elizabethtown, Ky., a few days since, was buried in this city yesterday with martial honors, by a detachment from the 57th regiment, Colonel Baldwin.

A meeting of the old members of the "Nineteenth" was subsequently held, and a committee consisting of J. R. Faulkner, L. H. Martin and W. D. Hawley reported the following resolutions in respect to the memory of the deceased:

WHEREAS, Divine Providence has seen fit to remove from our midst, our comrade in arms, Timothy Lee; therefore,

Resolved, That we extend to the friends and family of the deceased our heartfelt sympathy in the loss of a worthy son and brother, and that the members of Company A, 19th Illinois Regiment, of which he is a member, wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That in the death of our brother in arms, the country has lost a warm supporter of the Union, and the Nineteenth Regiment a faithful and valuable soldier.

Resolved, That we extend to Messrs. Capt. Phil. Wadsworth of the Chicago Light Guard, and Bowen Bros., our sincere thanks for the use of arms to attend the funeral of our deceased brother.

Resolved, That the above resolutions be published in the daily papers of this city, and that a copy be sent to the family of the deceased.

LIEUT. J. R. FAULKNER, Chairman.
W. D. HAWLEY, Secretary.

Unpaid Letters.

The following letters are detained in the Chicago Post Office, and will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C., on Monday next, unless called for before that time:—

H. Blossom, Chicago, Ill.
Drawer 5841.
Miss E. Eugene, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. S. B. Hawley, Aurora, Ill.
F. Mitchell, Wilmington, Ill.
Mrs. Mary Spear, Bloomington, Ill.
Saml. C. Davis & Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Hon. Jas. Harlan, Mt. Pleasant, Ill.
R. A. Engdall, Beloit, Wis.
Chas. D. Avery, Saginaw, Mich.
Allen Winslow, Valparaiso, Ind.
Chas. Chester, Hobart, Ind.
Miss W. Draftsburgh, Valparaiso, Ind.
Mrs. John Reilly, Philadelphia, Pa.
Abijah Smith, Schroon Lake, N. Y.
John Gough, Utica, N. Y.
Lawrence & Co., Boston, Mass.
Alley Patterson & Co., Boston, Mass.
Chas. Brewster & Co., Boston, Mass.
Francis McMillan, Stockbridge, Massachusetts.

Letters under old stamps, not recognized in prepayment of postage.

C. H. Ray, Tribune, Chicago.
C. F. Osborne, Chicago, Ill.
Ebenezer Higgins, Chicago, Ill.
L. H. Holland.
Gilbert Voodling, Peoria, Ill.
T. D. Jincsan, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mr. Schenfe.
Fred. L. Stein, Detroit, Mich.
Miss Maria Jacobs, Monroe, Mich.

THE COLBY INVESTIGATION.

Testimony of W. S. Pope—A. F. Tompkins, S. W. Smith and Jesse Embree.

The Common Council met last evening pursuant to adjournment, for the purpose of continuing the examination into the charges preferred against Alderman Colby; present—Mayor Rumsey, and Alds. Colby, Botsford, Marshall, Hoyt, Joy, Titsworth, Foss, Hubbard, Harvey, Prindiville, White, Perkins, McDonald and Cobb.

Mr. Ayer, for the prosecution, wished to read from the minutes of Aug. 26th, 1861, regarding the action of the Council on the proposed removal of Comptroller Ward. He read the resolution presented by Ald. Comisky on the subject, and the vote of the Aldermen on the same. The following is the extract alluded to:

Ald. Comisky moved to declare the office of City Comptroller vacant, and demanded the ayes and nays, which resulted as follows:
Ayes—Alds. Colby, Marshall, Baragwanath, Holden, Cobb, Harvey, Perkins, Law and Comisky—9.
Nays—Alds. Bottsford, Hoyt, Joy, Myers, Hubbard and Prindiville—6.

W. S. Pope was then called to the stand, and testified as follows:

TESTIMONY OF W. S. POPE.—I am a civil engineer; have been ten years engaged in the business; occupy now the position of engineer of the G. & C. U. R. R. Co.; I have examined the work done upon Western Avenue; examined it some three weeks ago, at the request of the Mayor, to ascertain the quantity of stone deposited on the street; I find by measurement 27,968 cubic feet of stone deposited between Lake street and Chicago Avenue; the macadam was spread from 10 to 12 feet in width; depth, from 8 to 12 inches; the stone used was of all sizes—some large boulders; the general appearance of the job was rather poor for macadam, more on account of the irregular size of the stone than from any other reason; it is 3,965 feet from Lake street to Chicago avenue; 3,075 feet is all that has been macadamized; the macadam is put on the west side of the street; I have passed the place frequently, but was never on the street until then; if it was ever evenly spread 12 feet wide and 18 inches deep it has been taken away, and the ground does not have that appearance: it is 835 feet from the south side of Chicago avenue to the north end of the macadam work; the street has been graded all the distance where the macadam has been put on; from the north end of the macadam to Chicago avenue there has been no grading done.

Cross Examination.—I have had some acquaintance with Mayor Rumsey prior to the time he asked me to measure the work; when he employed me, he said he wanted the quantity of stone estimated by some one not connected with the city, that it might be given in evidence on this examination; I cannot recall all the conversation; he said nothing about Mr. Colby; Mr. Rumsey did not go with me; I never was engaged in macadamizing any street; cannot tell particularly the size of the stone used in this job, but most of them would measure outside of a two inch range; I examined as to the grading; that part of the street from the north of the Mcadam to Chicago Avenue was mostly a stone bottom; the soil is ordinary muddy prairie; stone put down would be apt to sink considerably; it was not sunken down so that I did not find it all; some may have been taken off the surface; but I dug eleven holes through the macadam; traveling over the road would render the bed of the road more compact.

TESTIMONY OF A. F. TOMPKINS.

I am a real estate dealer; know Ald. Colby; have never been in his employ, but have been in a business in which he had an interest; I made some negotiations between him and Mr. Kedzie; I was employed by Kedzie; the real estate I was to sell belonged to him; we were making the sale of some property for a claim, Colby held against the city; the claim was for grading and macadamizing Western Avenue; a man named Pease first spoke to me about the claim; he came to my office, and I proposed to sell Kedzie's property for it; I did not at first know who owned the claim in my possession, but saw them in my office in Mr. Colby's hands, about two months ago, after we began the negotiation; they were a bill for macadamizing and other papers connected with the Western Avenue affair, estimates, orders, etc; I made an appointment at my office to meet Mr. Kedzie; I had no conversation with Colby excepting in presence of Kedzie; knew nothing of the nature of the claims before that; Colby might or might not have known that I was negotiating with Kedzie. I do not know that Colby knew when he arrived what the appointment was for; can't recollect whether I explained it or not; had told Kedzie what I understood the claim to be; Colby then made a statement in regard to the work; said he had a demand for about $7,800, and that some papers regarding it might be seen at Mr. Monroe's office; saw the papers after this, say three or four days; the negotiations were pending between us about ten days; I had two interviews with Ald. Colby in connection with them; I tried to sell the claim to no one; I proposed to trade the claim also to Mr. Fitzsimmons, with Colby's knowledge; the proposition made to him was to buy some property of him valued at some $10,000, and give the claim in part payment; this proposition was made to Fitzsimmons after the interview with Mr. Colby; I cannot say that I recommended the trade; supposed the claim to be good and valid, for the reason that the papers seemed to be correct; Colby made a verbal statement in regard to the claim, based entirely upon the papers, and said he had no doubt but the claim would be allowed; he gave reasons why it had not been paid; one was that the city claimed it should be paid out of the assessments, which had not yet been made; another was, that the city claimed the work, or a part of it, was out of the city; this latter was communicated to Mr. Fitzsimmons; I never authorized any other person to trade for this claim; I know no person by the name of Dudley Warrener; the Mr. Pease I spoke of was a real estate broker; do not know his given name; his office is in the same building with Mr. Eldridge, between Randolph and Lake street; Colby did not ask me to aid in the disposal of his claim, or do anything in the matter; I did not expect anything from him; Colby had two or three interviews with Fitzsimmons; Mr. Embree was not a partner of mine, but had a desk in the same room.

Cross Examination—Mr. Colby made no statements to me on the claim, excepting as based upon the papers; his interviews with the parties were brought about by me.

TESTIMONY OF SOL. H. SMITH.

I was one of the original stockholders in the Stone, Coal and Mining Company; the Company held an assignment from Messrs. Colley and Ellithorpe, for the paving and grading of West Randolph street; I saw the assignment; I cannot recollect the terms of it, it is so long since; an estimate had been issued at the time, but I do not recollect the amount; the estimate was deposited at Tinkham's bank for money loaned; I saw it at the office of the Stone, Coal and Mining Company; I do not recollect the amount—but it was for some thousands of dollars; I know there was some macadamizing done on Western Avenue by the Stone, Coal and Mining Company; Mr. Taylor did some, but not much of it; there was action by the Company previous to commencing the Western avenue; the work was undertaken by the Company with some expectation of collecting from the city for the same; but what action was taken in the premises, I cannot bring to mind; my recollection, however, is, that the portion macadamized was outside the city altogether; there was something said about getting an order from the city for improving Western Avenue; I did not suppose the work was being done upon or by order of the city or its officers; about $1,000 were expended if I recollect, but I am not positive of even that; do not know how long it took to complete the work; I first heard about a claim against the city for doing the job very recently—still there might have been talk in the Board in favor of such an order; my stock in the company cost me $3,900 made some other advance in the way of a loan to Colby and Ellithorpe; sold out to Ellithorpe, Danks, Nash & Co., by advice of Mr. Laflin; I did not make much on my stock; do not know exactly how much I have realized on the stock; it was all transferred at one time, with Mr. Colby's assent; I supposed he was interested in the purchase.

Mr. Van Buren—"Speak from your own knowledge."

Mr. Smith—Mr. Laflin did nearly all the talking with me, and I am not positive that Colby was interested in the purchase.

To Mr. Van Buren—Colby never said he was interested in the purchase; I could not give the conditions of the sale without the books and papers; it was absolute transfer of all my right and interest in the concern; we were to receive for the gross interest; by the statement of Mr. Laflin—

Mr. Van Buren—"We do not want hearsay evidence."

Mr. Smith—I cannot tell the amount; but we were to get $4,000 in money, which we didn't receive; I was to have $1,000, some notes of Danks, Nash, Colby and Ellithorpe for $10,000, and some scrip against the city, in amount about $11,000; when the trade was completed, they had not the money, and we were to have in place of it some scrip; don't think I ever saw it; Mr. Laflin said he would give his note for $2,700 for the scrip; he gave his note to Mr. Dunham, not to me.

Mr. Van Buren.—What did you understand, yourself, Mr. Laflin, Holt and Dunham were to receive for your interest in the stock sold to Danks, Nash & Co.?

Mr. Smith.—Laflin came to us and stated that these gentlemen were to give us a certain amount for our stock, $2,500 each in notes, and $1,000 in cash; but it was varied so that we took the city indebtedness, amounting perhaps to $11,000; I do not recollect the gross amount we were to receive; among other things we were to get, and did get, a lot on the West Side, in part payment; Laflin did the business until the final sale; there is a little controversy existing between Mr. Laflin and myself in regard to the final settlement.

Q.—Was not the sale made to Danks, Nash & Co? Did not Messrs. Colby & Ellithorpe sign the notes as surety for the others? A.—So far as that is concerned, I was asked if I would take the note so signed, and I said I would. Q.—Was not the sale made to Danks & Nash? A.—My impression was that Colby & Ellithorpe became parties to the operation, or purchasers to a certain extent. I am not confident that any portion of stock was transferred to Colby or Ellithorpe. Q.—Do you know to whom it was transferred? A.—I do not recollect, but the understanding was that Durham objected to the paper without Colby & Ellithorpe's notes; I was satisfied, personally, with whatever they were a mind to give me, as I wanted to sell my stock. Q.—Was there a spirited controversy between Mr. Laflin and Mr. Holt regarding the paying over of funds received for a patent right sold in New York? A.—Positively, Mr. Van Buren, I do not recollect that there was any more spirited controversy between them than between himself and the rest of the corporators, still there might have been.

Here, the attorney for Mr. Colby questioned the witness regarding the assignment of the contract for grading and paving West Randolph street, the improvement of Western avenue, etc., etc., all of which has been previously given in the testimony of Messrs. Laflin, Holt and Reuben Taylor.

TESTIMONY OF JESSE EMBREE.

I know Ald. Colby; I never acted for him in the negotiation of the sale of property; I had been interested in purchasing for other parties the claim of Colby & Co. for improving Western avenue; my attention was first called to it by Mr. Pease; he said he was acting for Colby afterwards; I did not see Colby until Kedzie met him at the office; I had no conversation with Mr. Colby about the claim—my knowledge of the claim all came from Mr. Pease; I went to Mr. Monroe's office to see the papers, but could not; this was some two months ago; might have been but six weeks; saw Colby and Pease together frequently on the street about that time; Pease brought him into my office to introduce him and then left the room.

Mr. Van Buren waived the cross-examination of this witness, and upon motion of Ald. Prindiville, the Council adjourned until Thursday evening, Dec. 5th.

DIED OF APOPLEXY.—Acting Coroner De Wolf held an inquest yesterday upon O'Reilly Butterfield, an old resident of this city, who was found dead in an outhouse, in rear of 155 West Carroll street. It was ascertained upon the *post mortem* examination that his death was caused by apoplexy.

The deceased, who lived on Madison street near the Garden City House, was formerly a grain buyer, and subsequently worked for Ald. Samuel Myers. Latterly he had become reduced in his circumstances and was employed at the time of his decease as janitor of McCormick's building on Randolph street. He leaves a wife and three children.

☞ The catalogue sale of rich French China, Cut Glassware, Table-Cutlery, and Silver-Platedware, will be continued this morning at 9½ o'clock at the Auction Rooms of Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, No. 82 Lake st. Housekeepers will do well to attend this sale.

The Hoffman Dragoons.

Editors Tribune:

Your notice, referring to the Hoffman Dragoons of this city, now stationed at Camp Anderson, Western Virginia, needs correction in one particular. You state that the Dragoons have not received their pay, which is erroneous, the company having been paid several weeks ago. The vicissitudes of the troops in Western Virginia are almost beyond belief, and the Hoffman Dragoons seem to have had more than their share. I take pleasure in stating, that I have succeeded in obtaining for the brave fellows, from our worthy Adjutant General, that which they could not obtain in Western Virginia, in spite of their great need and oft repeated promises, viz: new uniforms, blankets, &c.

I take this occasion to furnish an extract of a letter, lately sent me by T. C. Cram, United States mustering officer. Capt. Cram says: "The company of Hoffman Dragoons does much credit to your State. My rigid inspection of it has elicited its efficiency in men, horses and equipments, rarely, if ever, excelled."

Respectfully,
FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN.

Farnsworth's Cavalry Regiment.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I wish to give notice through the medium of your paper, to the friends of the members of my regiment, that Capt. Potter, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., now at Chicago, will faithfully forward to my camp in Washington, (or wherever the regiment may be) any parcels, packages or boxes of clothing, blankets, stockings or other necessary articles for the comfort of the men in camp. Let the articles be well boxed and marked to my care, "For the 8th Illinois Cavalry," and delivered to Capt. Potter, and if intended for particular companies, the articles can be so marked.

Surely the good people of Northern Illinois, while enjoying their comfortable firesides and warm beds, as the cold winds of winter are howling their mournful dirge about their dwellings, will think of the poor boys in camp and spare them a blanket at least from their well stored closets.

J. F. FARNSWORTH.

Chicago, Nov. 22d, 1861.

Out of Town.

Having spent several days in the country, I find a great want of help of all kinds for those who are willing to earn a living. Farm hands are very scarce, owing to the enlistment of soldiers—scarce a family but has sent forth one or more to the ranks. Men should go into the country, if they prefer not to enlist, as they can get good wages, if able-bodied. If they cannot raise the means to pay fare, better foot it than stand around looking for chance jobs. I will give information of localities where work can be had most, if not all winter, for faithful men.

Thirteen dollars a month for experienced hands, or two cents per bushel of corn husked, is the prevailing price. Some pay, I am told, as high as sixteen dollars. This is for the best men. Let me put in a plea or excuse here, for some of the poor. Country people, who are sometimes a little selfish, (and who is not?) complain because we won't ship off to their order a nice little girl aged fifteen or so, to work for a maintenance, and say that it is our fault because we maintain them in idleness with alms. This is not so. Poor people are not *always* in the wrong.

Having raised a daughter to fourteen or fifteen, they think it is their time to realize something for all their care and trouble, and expect wages. The trials of servants make these half grown girls most desirable, because they are manageable, &c. Besides, there is philosophy in the matter, as well as in roasting eggs.

Here, in the city, the poor live in a world of their own, and partake of the excitements of the town, without cost. Bad as this world is, to them, it is all. They look upon country life as dreary and a foreign region to them, where, if they should go, new friends and new things must take the place of the old, to which they are accustomed. We may blame them; hardly can they be made to realize how much happier they would be, where nature's kindly influences, with warm hearts, would raise them to a level they will scarcely ever reach in the city. I saw a little girl of eight years, sent out to friends two months ago, grow so plump and hearty as to awaken surprise. Contented and happy in a new home, exchanged from one of want and untidiness, she will be educated and fitted for some sphere of usefulness. I would that all poor children could find such homes. But all are not homes in the country, as poor children find when sent there.

E. B. T.

☞ G. Mirasole's Juvenile Class meets this afternoon at 2 o'clock, at his academy. Only the higher class and parents are allowed as visitors. 1t*

Preserve Your Beauty,

Symmetry of form, your health, and mental powers, by using that safe, pleasant, popular, and specific remedy, known as "Helmbold's Extract of Buchu." Read the advertisement in another column, and profit by it. Diseases and symptoms enumerated. Cut it out, and preserve it. You may not now require it, but may at some future day.

"It gives health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek."

It saves long suffering and exposure. Beware of counterfeits! Cures guaranteed. Sold by Lord & Smith, 43 Lake street. nov21dt.

The Hunter Regiment.

This regiment is now in course of organization in Camp Butler, Springfield. Its Colonel is Capt. William Hunter, of the 18th Illinois, who did good service in the Mexican War. Commanders of companies, or squads of men, will do well to report to this regiment, as it is the last one authorized to be organized until those now in course of organization are filled. Passes, subsistence, and clothing, will be furnished as soon as companies report. Address for information, Col. Wm. Hunter, Hunter Regiment, Box 2537, or at corner of Lake and Wells streets, Chicago, Ill. nov21 tf.

☞ Cook & McLean, 98 Dearborn street, have made their price for cleaning and dyeing Gents' garments less than any other house in the city.

Go to DUNLOP, SEWELL & SPALDING for Printing. nov.11-b221-1y

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn st., and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. nov-19

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

— E. V. Wilson will occupy the desk at Kingsbury Hall, on Saturday, the 24th of Nov., 1861 at 10½ o'clock A. M., 2½ and 7½ P. M. Subjects—morning: "The Slave;" afternoon: "The Law of Spirit Control—Its Evil and Good;" evening: "The War and Why are We at War."

At the conclusion of the evening lecture, Mr. Wilson will make six prophecies.

Admission to afternoon and evening lectures, 10 cents each. Come and hear him.

— The second Discourse to Young Men, will be delivered in the Protestant Episcopal Church, corner of Indiana and Franklin streets, on Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. Morning service at 10½ o'clock. Seats free. E. B. Tuttle, rector.

— There will be preaching in the South Presbyterian Church, corner of Edina Place and Jackson street to morrow (Sunday) morning at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. Halsey.

— Third Presbyterian Church.—Rev. Arthur Swazey, pastor of this church, will preach the third of the series of Sabbath Evening Sermons to Young Men, to-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock.

MARRIED.

On the 20th inst., by Rev. H. Cox, at the residence of the bride's uncle, in Bricktown, Mr. NATHANIEL G. TUCKER and Miss HENRIETTA G. LEAVITT, both of this State.

In Racine, Wis., on the 6th inst., at the residence of her uncle, Milton Moore, Esq., by the Rev. Moses Adams, J. CLOUGH HAINES, Esq., of Chicago, and Miss MARIA TUTTLE TROWBRIDGE, of Racine, daughter of John W. Trowbridge, Esq.

DIED.

WILLIE E. HOPKINS, son of Wm. Hopkins, aged 6 years and 7 months.

The funeral will take place from the South Congregational Church, corner of Calumet Avenue and [illegible] street, on Sunday [illegible] P. M.

In this city, Nov. 22, Miss DORCAS ESTEP, aged 39 years.

☞ Urbana and Bloomington papers please copy.

In this city Nov. 21, at his residence on West Side, of congestion of the brain, W. L. CLARK, aged 42 years.

☞ Detroit papers please copy.

At Wood Lawn Thursday evening, Nov. 21st, CHAS. W. EVERETT, aged 30 years and 7 months.

The funeral will be attended at the Wabash Avenue M. E. Church, Sunday morning, Nov. 24, at 10½ o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend. The Hyde Park Train will leave the Illinois Central Union Depot for Wood Lawn at 9 A. M. and returning, will leave [illegible]

The deceased was Orderly Sergeant of Taylor's Battery, [illegible]

Springfield, Mass., papers please copy. P. T. G.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, 1861.

The supply of Eastern exchange is still light and the market is very firm at ¼ per cent. prem.; that being the rate for buying and selling. Some of the banks and brokers sold at ⅜ per cent; but the usual figure was ¼. Gold is firm at ¼@⅜ per cent prem.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—The following are the closing prices for cash paid for stocks in New York to-day:

	1st board.	2d board.
New York Central, R. R. stock	79¾	79⅝
Galena	71	70
Rock Island	53½	53¾
Burlington & Quincy	61½	61½
Michigan Southern, (prefered)	36	36
Michigan Southern, (common)	17¼	17¾
Cleveland & Toledo	34½	34½
Hudson River	37¾	37¾
Tennessee 6 per cent. bonds	43	43
Missouri 6s	43¼	43¾
Virginia 6s	47¾	47¾

Market, 1st board heavy, 2d board heavy.

MILWAUKEE MONEY MARKET.—Exchange is firm at 1 per cent. premium. The *Sentinel* of this morning expects it will soon go down to ¾.

PROPOSED ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF COUNTERFEITING.—The bankers of Albany have addressed a circular to the various banks throughout the State, suggesting and urging the organization of an association composed of the officers of the banks in the State, having for its object the detection and punishment of counterfeiters and alterers of bank notes. The principal method by which it is proposed to effect the purpose of the association is the adoption of a judicious system in offering rewards for the detection, arrest and conviction of offenders in these classes. It is believed that a reward of $250, or a larger sum, constantly offered for instrumentality in bringing to punishment counterfeiters actually engaged in the business of engraving false notes, and in the altering of genuine ones, widely made known through the medium of the press and otherwise, would at once, without other effort on the part of the Society, set at work a large detective force of the most effectual kind. Moral power also is counted on in the proposed advertised existence of the Society and its scale of rewards. It is presumed that counterfeit notes are the production of confederates, not of isolated individuals. Let it become known to each of these confederates that a bounty is offered for discovering or betraying him, and the wedge of suspicion of his fellows at once enters between him and them in their intercourse, and they will naturally, with mutual confidence dissipated, not only dread and suspect each other, but also suspect those who are accustomed to obtain or purchase from their issues for circulation, and, while fearing a "decoy" in all who approach them, their "operations" will necessarily become more and more restricted.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, 1861.

RECEIPTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.
Canal	....	2056	12611	....	312	....
G. & C. U. R.R.	1614	28132	1795	914	964	....
R. I. R. R.	1264	7350	3150	....	....	....
Ill. C. R. R.	1475	2800	10850	2450	350	....
C. B. & Q. R.R.	1028	5209	4146	240	738	....
N. W. R. R.	2643	2808	22	23	21	....
A. & St. L. R.R.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	8214	48355	32484	3627	2385	....

	Live Hogs No.	Grass Seed lbs.	Hides lbs.	Wool lbs	Beef Cattle No.	High-wines.
Canal	....	....	....	....	....	40
G. & C. U. R.R.	660	3470	5350	....	56	81
R. I. R. R.	800	....	3283	....	....	....
Ill. C. R. R.	700	....	23356	....	45	53
C. B. & Q. R.R.	2386	5470	12917	1925	96	....
N. W. R. R.	....	....	3689	316	18	41
A. & St. L. R.R	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	4546	8940	48595	2081	215	215

SHIPMENTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS

	Flour, brls.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Bar. bu.
To Buffalo	5500	18500	....	....	....	....
To Oswego	....	16000	....	....	....	....
To Ogdensb'h	369	....	5000	....	....	....
To other ports	....	....	1000	2000	....	....
Total	5869	34500	6000	2000	....	....

The receipts of Produce were light, and the general markets were firmer.

The wheat market advanced ½c on spring, with sales of about 50,000 bushels, at 70½@72c for No. 1 spring, and 65@66c for No. 2. Winter wheat was steady and firm, with sales at 80c for No. 1 red, and 75c for No. 2 red.

The flour market continues dull and depressed, with sales of about 1500 bbls at $4.57½@$4.60 for white winter wheat extra, and $3.60@3.89 for spring extras.

There was an active demand for corn and the market ruled ½c higher, with sales of about 60,000 bushels, at 23½@23¾c for mixed in store, and 23@23½c for canal mixed afloat—the bulk of the transactions being at the outside quotations.

Oats were in good demand and ½c higher, with sales at 17c in store and 17½c afloat. Rye, 32c. Barley dull. Seeds quiet and unchanged.

The Provision market is very dull. Mess Pork is offered freely at $10.00, without buyers. Lard is held at 7½—buyers offering 7c.

The weather at the opening operated unfavorably on Hogs, which were dull and a shade lower—with sales at $2.55@2.80 gross. The quality of the receipts, however, was not as desirable as usual. Toward the close, the weather was cold and frosty, and packers were more anxious to purchase, which caused a much firmer feeling in the market than at the opening—sales being made at a shade higher figures than at the opening. Beef cattle were in fair demand and steady at $2.00@2.75.

There are no vessels yet in port, and freights are consequently inactive. To-day a propeller at Milwaukee was engaged at 18c for wheat to Buffalo.

The Price of Hogs.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

We are in receipt of a communication from an intelligent gentleman in Indiana, in which he charges that the depression in the price of hogs is the result of a mercantile monopoly; or in other words a combination of pork packers against farmers. Those who are acquainted with the history of the pork trade in this city, will regard this as a very singular charge, inasmuch as the most active competition, has, in every year, for the last twenty winters, carried prices up to the very highest that could be touched with even the appearance of safety. In all this time, we are safe in saying that two dollars were lost to the one that was made. Comparatively few have escaped from the wreck. Some have grown rich in the trade, through prudence; but for every one of these, several bankrupts can be counted. Coming to the present time: Last season the average price of hogs in this market was within a fraction of $6. That was a pretty round price, to have been paid under the operations of a "combination;" and it proved a ruinous price, for the average loss on last season's business was not less than *fifty per cent.* Now packers, smarting under their losses, are naturally cautious. It is proper that they should be so. But there is no combination. It requires nothing of this kind to depress prices. The latter have given way under the operations of the laws of trade. Hogs are now selling at $3.25. Products are correspondingly low in all the markets of the country. No combination here could bring about this state of things. It would be simply impossible to produce this result by artificial means. It is the natural effect of the laws of trade. If our correspondent can see any way to dispose of provisions so as to get back $4.50 for hogs, which is the price he thinks they should bring, he ought to go into business at once. So much for the present. Now as to the future. The condition of the trade may be thus briefly stated: Should the war continue a year, hogs at $3 per 100 lbs. net might be very dear. It is the opinion of packers that, with a crop such as can be turned out by the West, and the high rates that are to be expected to prevail so long as river navigation is closed, investments at the price named would be more likely to make a loss than a profit. If, on the other hand, the Southern markets should be opened four or even six months, large profits would be realized. This is precisely the "situation." If feeders are so disposed, they can take the war risk. It is our impression that farmers who are capable of curing meat properly had better kill and pack their own hogs. They cannot, at the worst, lose very heavily. They may realize a large profit. Besides, the adoption of this policy would prevent the pressure of heavy supplies of hogs upon the leading markets.

Large Sales of Wool.

[From the Boston Journal, 20th.]

Messrs. Bingham, Joy & Sandford sold a large quantity of domestic fleece and pulled wools, at 172 Congress street, this forenoon. The attendance of buyers numbered about two hundred and fifty, and the bidding was about equally divided between manufacturers and traders, and for the coarser grades, used for army purposes, the prices were unusually high. For the finer grades the bids were lower than anticipated, although very fair prices were obtained. Three lots of Maine light and clean and tub washed brought from 50½ to 52; New Hampshire and Maine unwashed brought 31 and 40 respectively, and Ohio extra fleeces and Missouri Nos. 1 and 2, clip of 1860, brought 46 and 48½ and unwashed Missouri 30. The coarsest fleeces, consisting of grades Nos. 2 and 3, ranged from 49½ to 53½, averaging about 51; Illinois and Wisconsin, for grades Nos. 1 and 2 brought 45@46; New Hampshire fleeces, grades extra 1 and 2, from 44½ to 49½, averaging nearly 45 for extra; Connecticut river, extra blue 44½@48, averaging 45 for which he had; for unwashed prices ranged from 32½ to 34½, averaging nearly 34. Three lots of Washington county, Pennsylvania, consisting of double extra and fancy clips, sold at 50@53, averaging 51; last year part of this fancy clip sold at 70. The lots ranged from 2,000 to 16,000 pounds each, averaging about 10,000. Bullock & Sons, of Philadelphia, purchased about 60,000 pounds out of 600,000 pounds sold; M. S. Proctor, of Boston, bought 75,000 pounds; and D. H. Sparhawk, of Boston, bought 40,000 pounds. Among the other purchasers were Messrs. Hamlin & Co., Hillson & Co., John Townsend, and Townsend & Son, and a large number of other manufacturers and dealers.

Provisions.

CINCINNATI.—The receipts of hogs to-day were 8,000 head, but most of these were previously sold. The market was not buoyant, or even steady, but still there was no decline in price, the range being $3 25@3 35. In the morning some holders asked $3 50, but the unfavorable change in the weather and the news from New York caused a modification in their views. There was an active inquiry for clear bacon sides at 5⅞c, but very few were to be had. Some of the principal holders are asking 6⅛c. Rib sides were salable at 5½c, but these were also held higher. The Government has advertised for 1,800,000 lbs in St. Louis, and holders are determined to get better prices than have lately prevailed, if they can. It is probable they will succeed, in part, at least. Green meats sold at 3@3½ for shoulders, and 3¾@4c for hams. Lard was salable at 7c for tierce, but it was mostly held at 7¼c. No change in groceries.—*Gazette 21st.*

Charleston Market.

[We give the following as a matter of curiosity, and not because we believe our market will be anywise stimulated by the comparison of figures.]

CHARLESTON MARKET REPORTS—WHOLESALE PRICES NOV. 2ND,

Gunny bags 28@35c; bale rope 25c; western 25c; bacon hams 30c; shoulders 27c; sides 30c; butter 35 to 45c ℔; coffee Rio, 40@45c; candles, adamantine, 45@50c ℔; Charleston tallow candles, none in market; flour, superior brand, in barrels, $7@8; corn, western, in bags (bags included), 90@100; hay $2.25@2.50; lard, in kegs and barrels, 25@30c; New Orleans molasses 50@55c ℔ gallon; Cuba molasses, clayed, 45@50c; nails, 4d to 20d 7¼@8c ℔ ℔; rice 6@10c; Louisiana sugar, raw, 11@12c; clarified 13@14c; crushed 16c; salt, all sizes, 15@16c; whisky $1.00 ℔ gallon.—*Gazette 2nd.*

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED .... Nov. 21.

Arabia, Lasalle, 2113 bu corn, 238 bu rye, 146 bu wheat, 4100 lbs grass seeds.
Gen Scott, Lasalle, 2469 bu corn, 74 bu rye, 2919 bu wheat.
G L Hennison, Lasalle, 5100 bu corn, 40 bxs highwines.
Emilia, Princeton, 75 c yards rubble stone, 300 empty barrels.

CLEARED .... Nov. 21.

S A Douglas, Seneca, 45,760 ft lumber, 25 brls salt.
Ocean Spray, Ottawa, 40 empty barrels.
Cuba, Ottawa, light.
Ohio, Joliet, 61,460 ft lumber.
Ottawa, Ottawa, 38,704 ft lumber.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, 1861.

FREIGHTS—No engagements.

FLOUR—Received, 8,214 brls; shipped, 5,869 brls. Market dull and easier. Sales 100 barrels good white winter extra at $4 60 delivered; 75 barrels do at $4.57½; 200 brls "Key City," 150 brls "Red Jacket," 200 brls "Commercial," 75 brls "St. Louis," 100 brls "Major's," and 250 brls very good spring extras, at $3 80 del; 340 brls good extras, in three lots, at $3.75 del; 150 brls "Ohio State" and 500 brls fair extras at $3 70 del; 100 brls "City Mills" do at $3 67 del; 100 brls medium extra at $3.65 del; 100 brls "Valley" superfine at $3.40 del; 100 brls superfine at $3.25 del.

WHEAT—Received, 48,355 bu; shipped, 34,500 bu. Market advanced ½c per bushel on spring grades. Winter wheat unchanged. Sales—WINTER, 1,500 bu No. 1 Red in store at 80c; 2,800 bu No. 2 Red in store at 75c. SPRING—6,500 bu No. 1 spring in store at 72c; 5,000 bu do at 71½c; 10,000 bu do at 71¼c; 4,000 bu do at 71c; 10,000 bu do (in Galena warehouse) at 71c; 3,500 bu (short receipts) do at 70½c; 5,000 bu No. 2 Spring in store at 66c; 8,000 bu do at 65½c; 6,000 bu do at 65¼c; 1,600 bu do at 65¼c; 6,000 do (in Galena warehouse) at 65c; 1,500 bu Rejected in store at 50c.

CORN—Received, 32,484 bu; shipped, 6,000 bu. Market ½c higher. Sales 2,500 bu Canal Mixed afloat at 23½c; 1,500 bu do at 23c; 2,000 bu Mixed in store at 23½c; 40,000 bu do at 23¼c.

OATS—Received, 3,627 bu; shipped, 2,000 bu. Market firm. Sales 6,500 bu No. 1 afloat at 17½c; 2,000 bu do in store at 17c.

RYE—Received, 2,385 bu. Market quiet and firm. Sales, 400 bu No 1 in store at 32c; 400 bu Rejected in store at 28c.

BARLEY—Received, none. Market dull and neglected. No sales.

SEEDS—Quiet. Sales, 16 bgs choice Clover at $3 75; 32 sks good Timothy at $1 40.

HIGHWINES—Steady. Sales, 116 bbls at 14c.

ALCOHOL—Nominal at 31@32c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork is very dull and the tendency is downwards—holders offering to sell freely at $10.00, with bids of $9 50. Lard held at 7½c, buyers offering 7c; 70 bbls Gut Lard at 6½c.

TALLOW—25 bbls prime Tallow at 8¼c.

HIDES—Dull. Dry Flint, 11@11½c; Green Salted, 5½@6.

BEANS—40 bu medium at $1 00.

BROOM CORN—5 tons good at $55.

BUTTER—Firkin, 6½@7½c; Dairy, 10@12c.

EGGS—Fresh, 12½c ℔ doz; Limed, 10@11c.

POULTRY—Chickens, $1.25@1 50 ℔ doz. Turkeys, 5½@6c ℔ ℔.

POTATOES—150 sks good at 25c.

LIVE STOCK—Received, 4,546 Hogs; 215 Beeves. Hogs in good supply and a shade lower, but closing firm. Beef Cattle steady. Sales:

80	Hogs averaging	326	℔s at	$2.80
90	"	"	355	"	2.77½
90	"	"	289	"	2.60
90	"	"	281	"	2.60
145	"	"	290	"	2.60
46	"	"	350	"	2.70
264	"	"	325	"	2.65
154	"	"	275	"	2.55
35	"	"	300	"	2.70
64	"	"	310	"	2.67½
340	"	"	280	"	2.60
75	"	"	275	"	2.60
84	"	"	285	"	2.60
16	Beeves	"	1350	"	2.75
17	"	"	1100	"	2.25
21	"	"	1145	"	2.25
48	"	"	1158	"	2.25
46	"	"	1100	"	2.25
18	"	"	1000	"	2.00
24	"	"	950	"	2.00
70	"	"	1300	"	2.57
17	"	"	1267	"	2.75

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Flour opened a shade firmer but with large receipts and only very moderate demand for export and home consumption, closing dull at about yesterday's quotations. Sales 24,600 brls at $5 25@5.45 for rejected; $5 40@5 50 for super state; $5.50@5 70 for extra do; $5 40@5.50 for super western; $5.60@5 80 for common to medium extra western; $5 85@5 95 for choice spring brands extra round hoop Ohio; $6.05@6.75 for trade brands. Canadian flour in fair demand at unchanged prices. Sales 725 brls at $5 45@5.50 for shipping, and $5 65@7 50 for common to choice extra. Rye flour quiet and steady with moderate sales at $3.75@4 40. Corn Meal rules firm; sales 400 brls Jersey at $3.

WHISKY—Market without decided change. Sales 500 brls at 20½@20¾.

GRAIN—Wheat 1@2c better; good demand for export at the advance. Sales 24,000 bu Chicago spring at $1 24@1 26, 18,000 bu Northwestern club at $1 26@1.28; 26,000 bu Racine spring at $1 26@1.27; 8,300 bu Milwaukee club at $1.27@1 29; 37,000 bu amber Iowa at $1 29@1.30; 6,500 bu red state at $1.35; 28,000 bu red winter western at $1.31@1 37; 47,000 bu amber Michigan at $1 38@1.40; 2,000 bu white Genessee at $1.35; 28,000 bu white Michigan at $1 45@1 50. Rye without important change. Sales 6,800 bu at 88c. Barley quiet and nominally unchanged. Corn without decided change in price; market closes heavy. Sales 178,000 bu at 60c for inferior mixed western; 64½@65½c for good to prime Chicago spring do, chiefly at 65@66c for western yellow. Oats heavy and drooping. Sales at 48@49c for Canadian, Jersey, western and state.

PROVISIONS—In pork there is a fair business doing. Market without change. Sales 680 brls at $12.50@13 for mess; $8 50@9 for prime. Beef quiet and unchanged. Sales 100 brls at $4@4 50 for country prime; $5@5.50 for country mess; $11@12 for repacked mess; $13@13.50 for extra mess. Prime mess beef inactive at $19@19.50. Beef hams in fair demand at $15@15 50 for western. Dressed hogs in demand and firm at $4½@5 chiefly latter price. Cutmeats rule dull at 4½@4¾c for shoulders, and 5@5½c for hams. We notice sales of 2,000 ℔s green hams at 6c. Bacon in good demand and prices very firm; sales 150 pkgs smoked sides at 6¾c; 100 pkgs middles at 6¾@8c. Lard continues in good request; sales 500 brls at 8½@9¾c. Butter a little firmer; Ohio 10@14c, state 15@21. Cheese in fair export demand at better prices; sales at 5½@6c for Ohio, and 8c for state.

STOCKS—Dull and lower. C & R I 53¾, C B & Q 61, C & T 34¼, M S 17¾, do gtd 35¾, M C 49, Pan 115, Reading 34¼, Harl pfd 31, Huds 37, Erie 30¾, do pfd 53¾, N Y C 78¾, Pac Mail 91¾, Cal 7s 87¾, Mich state 6s '78 83, Mo 43, Va 48, U S 5s '65 87¾, 6s '81 coupons 93¾, regd 93.

BUFFALO, Oct. 22.—FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN—Wheat opened dull and closed firm and in fair demand. Sales of 1000 bu Chicago spring at 90c; 3000 bu Canadian club at 91½c; 12,000 bu Milwaukee club at 93c; 10,000 bu do at 93c; 3000 bu white Canadian at $1.15. Corn quiet. Sales, 10,000 bu at 38½c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Steady, at 6c for wheat to Rochester.

LAKE IMPORTS—1300 bbls flour, 12,000 bu wheat.

CANAL EXPORTS—1000 bbls flour, 62,000 bu wheat, 58,000 bu corn.

OSWEGO, Nov. 22.—FLOUR—Steady.

WHEAT—Lower; sales of 8,900 bu No 2 Chicago spring at 98c.

PEAS—Moderate demand; sales of 100 bu Canadian at 66c, and 1,000 bu do on private terms.

CANAL FREIGHTS—3c lower; wheat 20c to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—400 brls flour; 40,000 bu wheat, 1,000 bu peas.

CANAL EXPORTS—4,770 brls flour, 84,000 bu wheat, 25,000 bu corn, 15,200 bu barley, 4,800 bu rye, and 6,460 bu peas.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO

ARRIVED .... Nov. 22.

Prop Ottawa, Warren, Muskegon, 180 m lumber.
Prop J Barber, Brown, Grand River, 195 m lumber.
Schr Sutherland, Petry, St Joseph, 60 m lumber.

CLEARED .... Nov. 22.

Prop Ontonagon, Wilkins, Collingwood, 2790 brls flour, 988 brls pork, 285 sacks corn, sundries.
Prop Ottawa, Warren, Muskegon.
Schr Sutherland, Petry, St. Joseph.
Schr Imperial, Stewart, Buffalo, 18,500 bu wheat.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PASSED DETROIT—Nov. 21.—Up—Props Illinois, City of Madison; barks Hans Crocker, Sardinia, J Sweeney; schrs Lucy Rash, Sweepstakes, Collingwood, Poland, Athenian, H A Richmond, Rainbow.

Down—Props Pocahonta, Dunkirk, Illinois; stmr Keystone state; schr Alvin Bronson. Weather pleasant. Wind west.

VESSELS PASSING THROUGH THE WELLAND CANAL.—We are indebted to Capt. E. P. Dorr for the following list of vessels passing through the Welland Canal:

Vessels Bound West.	*Where from.*	*Where to.*
On the 18th—		
Schr Twin Sister,	Oswego,	Cleveland.
Schr Adriatic,	Alexandria,	Buffalo.
Schr Consuelo,	Oswego,	Cleveland.
Schr Gen W Scott,	do	do
On the 19th—		
Schr Miami Belle,	Oswego,	Toledo.
Vessels bound East.	*Where from.*	*Where to.*
On the 18th—		
Schr Rival,	Toledo,	Oswego.
On the 19th—		
Prop Bay State,	Cleveland,	Ogdensburg
Bark Cleveland,	Chicago,	Oswego.
Schr Alexander,	Pt Colborne,	Pt Dalhousie

SCHOONER ROBERT EMMET.—The schooner Robert Emmet, which cleared from Toledo some two weeks ago for Buffalo, has not been heard of since, at least nothing is mentioned of her arrival at that port. The Buffalo papers have not yet made any mention relative to her long and mysterious absence.—*Det. Tribune*

A WRECK.—While the steamer City of Cleveland was coming by Point au Barque, on Tuesday morning, she passed fragments of some wrecked vessel or steamer floating about in that vicinity. A part of a cabin, bulwarks and stanchions were visible, and appeared to have belonged to a steamer. If any disaster has happened thereabouts, we shall doubtless receive further particulars shortly.

STEAMER KEYSTONE STATE.—Fears are entertained for the safety of this steamer, which left Detroit for Milwaukee some ten days ago. The last seen of her was by Capt. Bateman, of the schooner Tracy J. Bronson, in Saginaw Bay, Lake Huron, during a gale, where she was apparently unmanageable, and was fast losing her deck load. We hope, however, to hear that she is safe.—*Buffalo Express.*

Ship Building in Buffalo.

The Buffalo *Courier* presents a statement of the ship building which is under contract at that place for the coming winter. Buffalo mechanics and ship builders certainly will have nothing to complain of, as they will be fully occupied. There are to be six first class propellers put afloat in the Spring, described as follows:

Mr. Edwin T. Evans has contracted for an iron propeller of 650 tons burden, 190 feet long, 29 feet beam, and 14 feet hold, to cost about $60,000. This is the first of the kind ever built on the lakes. Its advantages being, that it is stronger, more durable, and of greater carrying capacity than the wooden vessel.

Two similar propellers for the People's Chicago Line are being constructed of 800 tons burden, 210 feet long, 33 feet beam, and 13 feet hold, costing from $50,000 to $55,000. The engine will have a 36 inch stroke and 44 inch cylinder, and will be low pressure. The wheel used will be a Shepard's socket patent, 11 feet in diameter.

We may mention in passing, that the value of Shepard's patent lies in its being not, like other patents, one casting throughout, but cast in pieces, and each blade is fitted to the hub by a socket which ensures a tremendous strength. Thus in case of a blade being chipped, as often happens, the injury can be immediately repaired by putting in another, whereas the old wheel, by a breakage of the same kind would be entirely worthless.

Two other propellers are to be built to run in connection with the N Y & E R R, of 190 feet keel, 30 beam, and 13 hold, with a tonnage of 650 tons—low pressure engines of 36 inch stroke and 40 cylinder.

The sixth is to be 210 feet in length, 30 feet beam, and 13½ hold, 800 tons burthen.

Besides these propellers, three tugs are in process of construction; one for Capt Frank Perew to tour from Lake Erie to Huron, its length being 100 feet, 20 beam, 10 hold, and 200 tons burthen. The other two are of the ordinary size.

The amount of vessels building on the lakes during the present winter will be almost unprecedented.

Miscellaneous.

DITHRIDGE'S XX FLINT GLASS OVAL CARBON OIL LAMP CHIMNEYS. Patented September 1861.

The best that have ever yet been offered to the public. They are the best for the following reasons: 1. Because, being of an oval shape, the glass is everywhere equally distant from the flame, so that the draft is stronger and more regular. 2. The oval shape is better adapted to resist the effect of sudden expansion, so that it is impossible to crack them. 3. The glass is made largely of Lead and Pearlash, giving it the greatest degree of strength and elasticity. The breaking of chimneys, which housekeepers have found to be so troublesome, results from the fact that most chimneys are made of Lime Glass instead of the Flint Glass, of which ours are manufactured. The dealers, consumers and consumers of Carbon Oil, who have felt the magnitude of the obstacle which has existed in the great expense of chimneys, in the way of the universal use of this Oil, will now find a remedy in the Oval XX Flint Glass Chimneys, which have reduced the cost of Carbon Oil Light to those who use them, and increased the consumption of oil consequent upon the lessened expense for chimneys.

Manufactured by E. D. DITHRIDGE, At the Fort Pitt Glass Works, PITTSBURG, PA.

For sale by POPE & SLOCUM, Agents for the Manufacturer, 123 Clark street, Chicago, Ill. au17-b3m-Steow-m

☞ To Consumptives.—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection and that dread disease, consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted; and he hopes every sufferer may try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York. oc24-1tew-3m

$30 AND $35 EACH.—
UNION SEWING MACHINES,
UNION SEWING MACHINES,
UNION SEWING MACHINES,
UNION SEWING MACHINES,
UNION SEWING MACHINES.

The improved DOUBLE-THREADED UNION MACHINE, elegantly finished with silver plate, stands with drawers, and a Hemmer, all complete, are now offered at the extremely low price of $30—on plain stand, $30 each. The reputation already established for these Machines will be greatly increased by the valuable improvements recently adopted. No family, seamstress or tailor should fail to send in their orders when such a machine can be had at such a low price. A liberal discount will be given agents wishing to engage in their sale.

UNION SEWING MACHINE COMPANY
Office 40 Franklin-st., Chicago.
Address I. A. HANCE, Agent for the Northwestern States, Post-Office Box 1481 Chicago.
☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR, or call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. au24-b-TAT-3m

JOHN P. KELLOGG & CO., No. 44 Water Street, New York, OFFER FOR SALE, FROM UNITED STATES BONDED WAREHOUSE, OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION,
COGNAC BRANDIES—Otard, Dupuy & Co., Pinet, Castillon & Co., and other brandies, of various vintages, dark and pale, in halves, quarters and eighths.
ROCHELLE BRANDIES—Pellevoisin, A. Seignette, J. P. Kellogg & Co., and other brands, dark and pale, in the usual packages.
HOLLAND GIN—J. P. Kellogg & Co.'s Schiedam, and Wee Drop, in pipes, three-qr. pipes and cases.
RUM—St. Croix and Jamaica—selected brands.
WHISKYS—McLean's Irish and Ramsey's Scotch.
WINES—Port, Sherry, Madeira, Bordeaux, Hock, and others, of various grades.
OIL—Fine Bordeaux Table, in cases and baskets. se21-T-TA6m

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.—Hernia and all forms of Rupture cured by the Hard Rubber Truss.

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.

This Truss is having a success in curing Ruptures before unknown in the history of Trusses, unlike all others, ever used in the following respects. It will never

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.

rust (the spring being coated with Hard Rubber, rendering it impervious to moisture or perspiration from the body) nor break, chafe, gall or blister. Will not slip or move, does not press or injure the cord; it never

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.

becomes filthy, and is always as good as new. They have been used by over 2000 persons in this city and surrounding country, within 18 months, and has never failed to give satisfaction in cases of the worst form. References can be given of cases cured in this city of

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.

20 years' standing; and it is universally acknowledged by all eminent surgeons as the only Truss to be used. ☞ Persons wishing this Instrument can be fitted by sending the size in inches around the hips in line of rupture, to I. B. SEELEY, 194 Lake street, Chicago, Sole Agent for the United States. Post Office Box 4255. Send for Pamphlet by mail. au22 61-T-T-ly

BANK NOTE LIST OF WRIGHT & BROTHER.

W. W. WRIGHT, Of Cleveland, Ohio. GEO. S. WRIGHT, Formerly G. S. Wright & Co., Of Cincinnati, O.

Dealers in Exchange, Gold and Bank Notes. No. 26 Clark street, Chicago.

LIST OF ILLINOIS BANKS.

PAR:
Bank of Bloomington, City Bank of Ottawa, Mechanics' Bank, Hardin, Reapers' Bank, Union Bank.

DISCREDITED.

No. 1 .... VALUE 95 CENTS.
Alton Bank, Kane County Bank, Bank of Galena, McLean County Bank, Bank of Northern Illinois.

No. 2 .... VALUE 90 CENTS.
Bank of Illinois, Edgar County Bank, Bank of Sparta, Bank of Ashland, Cumberland County Bank, Mahaiwe Bank.

No. 3 .... VALUE 85 CENTS.
E. I. Tinkham, & Co's. B'k, United States Stock Bank, International Bank.

No. 4 .... VALUE 80 CENTS.
Bank of America, Illinois River Bank, Bank of Indemnity, Ohio River Bank, Pittsfield Bank, Pamet Bank.

No. 5 .... VALUE 77 CENTS.
American Bank, Merchants Bank, Carmi, Illinois Central Bank, Highland Bank, Illinois State Security B'k.

No. 6 .... VALUE 72 CENTS.
Marshall County Bank, Eagle Bank, Fulton Bank, Patriotic Bank.

No. 7 .... VALUE 65 CENTS.
Bank of Commerce, Bull's Head Bank, Bank of Jackson County, Kankakee Bank, Bond County Bank, Olympia Bank, Columbian, State Stock Bank, Central Bank, Peoria, Western Bank of Illinois, Bank of Elgin, Wool Growers' Bank, Lake Michigan Bank, Warren County.

No. 8 .... VALUE 60 CENTS.
Bank of Geneseo, Bank of Aledo, Bank of Federal Union, Toulon Bank, Bank of Metropolis, Franklin Bank, Bank of Brooklyn.

No. 9 .... VALUE 55 CENTS.
Agricultural Bank, Prairie State Bank, Bank of Aledo, Bank of Southern Illinois, Bank of Republic.

No. 10 .... VALUE 52 CENTS.
Mississippi River Bank, State Bank of Illinois, Barragansett Bank.

REDEEMED BY THE AUDITOR:

Alliance Bank 55½ cts., American Exchange Bank .51, Bank of Aurora .51, Bank of Benton .5[illegible], Bank of Carmi .66, Bank of Chester .54½, Bank of the Commonwealth .53, Bank of Elgin .54½, Bank of Naperville .64, Bank of Pike County .68, Bank of Quincy .60, Bank of Raleigh .57, Belvidere Bank .52½, Canal Bank .55, Citizens' Bank .5[illegible], Commercial Bank, Palestine .56, Commercial Bank, New Haven .54½, Continental Bank .58, Corn Exchange Bank .64, Corn Planter's B'k .54, Douglas Bank .56, Farmers' Bank, N. Canton .64½.

Farmer's B'k of Ill. .5[illegible], Bank of Metropolis .61 cts., Farmers' & Traders' Bank .50, Frontier Bank .55, Grand Prairie B'k .55, Graysville Bank .54, Hampden Bank .54, Humboldt Bank .54, Jersey County B'k .54½, Kaskaskia Bank .54, Lafayette Bank .57, Lancaster Bank .55, Merchants' & Drovers' Bank .61, Morgan County Bk .52, National Bank .55, New Market Bank .52, Plowman's Bank .55½, Railroad Bank .55, Reed's Bank .65, Rock Island Bank .55, Shawanee Bank .55¼, Southern Bank of Illinois .58, Union County B'k .61.

☞ We pay the above rates in Gold or Exchange on New York.

WISCONSIN CURRENCY.
Current from Two to Five per cent Discount.

UNCURRENT:

No. 1 .... 75 CENTS.
Farmers Bank, Two Rivers.

No. 2 .... 70 CENTS.
Laborers' Bank, Monroe County Bank, Wisconsin Valley Bank.

No. 3 .... 65 CENTS.
Bank of Oconto, Bank of North America, Manitowoc County Bank, Mercantile Bank, Sheboygan Bank, Oconto County Bank, State Stock Bank.

No. 4 .... 60 CENTS.
Bank of Fond du Lac, Lake Shore Bank, Chippewa Bank, Southern Bank, Portage County Bank, Waupaca County Bank, Bank of Albany, Kenosha County Bank, City Bank of Beaver Dam, Wood County Bank.

No. 5 .... 55 CENTS.
Arctic Bank, Bank of Appleton, Osborn Bank, North Western Bank, St. Croix River Bank.

No. 6 .... 50 CENTS.
Bank of Beaver Dam, Clark County Bank, Bank of Horicon, Hall & Bros. Bank, Beloit Savings Bank, Mechanics' Bank, Citizens' Bank, Tradesman's Bank, Katanyan Bank, Winnebago County Bank.

☞ We pay in GOLD Milwaukee and Madison rates. They pay Wisconsin Currency.

WRIGHT & BROTHER.

☞ Parties remitting us Uncurrent Money by "United States Express" can do so at our expense, by marking their packages "Season Contract of Wright & Brother." P.S.—On large amounts we make a liberal advance on our quotations. You will do well to give us a call before selling elsewhere. oc17-g69-1y

A CARD.—Mrs. Dr. GAYLORD, Ladies and Children's Botanic Physician and Midwife. Returns thanks for the patronage she has received from the ladies of Chicago for the past ten years, and wishes to inform them that she can still be found at her old residence, No. 194 South Desplaines street. no21-b4 3tw

QUERY.—"Why should housekeepers and their servants lose their time and patience in trying to kindle Anthracite Coal with pine kindling, when by using the GRANULAR FUEL, sold by C. W. GRAY, corner of Market and Washington streets, they can have a fire at any time without trouble. no21-b4-2m

LAMPS! LAMPS!!—NEW AND RICH STYLES.

DITHRIDGE'S PATENT OVAL XX CHIMNEYS, AT POPE & SLOCUM, 123 SOUTH CLARK STREET. oc4-g78-3m

WROUGHT IRON PIPE, For sale by WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., 121 Lake street.

BOILER FLUES, for sale by WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., 121 Lake street.

VALVES, COCKS and GAUGES, For sale by WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., 121 Lake street.

STEAM PUMPS, for sale by WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., No. 121 Lake street.

GLASS WATER GAUGES, for sale by WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., No. 121 Lake street.

STEAM GAUGES, for sale by WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., No. 121 Lake street. oc4-b3-ly

STRAW BOARD! STRAW BOARD!! 50 Tons STRAW BOARDS Received on consignment and for sale low. G. H. & L. LAFLIN. no23-b30-1m

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE—A new 12 horse power engine, in complete running order will be sold low, either for cash or time, for approved paper. Apply to VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., The Pioneer Iron dealers, 124 and 126 Randolph street. no21 b44-1m

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!! Revolvers of all kinds, Officers' Swords, Belts, Sashes, &c., Navy Revolvers and Rifles, a choice lot. [illegible] Gun Dealers, 75 Lake street. ap7-ly

Amusements.

GRAND CONCERT AND OPERATIC TABLEAUX, for the benefit of the HOME OF THE FRIENDLESS, AT Bryan Hall on Saturday Evening, Nov. 23.

The following ladies and gentlemen have volunteered their services for the occasion: Miss ESTELLE DE LOYNES, Mrs. CASSIE MATTISON, Mr. DEPASSIO, Mr. J. GALLUMBARD, EDWARD A. PAYNE, Musical Director.

Tickets fifty cents. Concert to commence at eight o'clock. no23-b43-1t

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn.

SATURDAY, Nov. 23. Last night of the highly successful engagement of Mr. COULDOCK. Who will appear in two great characters.

First and only night of the great historical tragedy, in four acts, of LOUIS XI OF FRANCE.

Louis XI (King of France) .... Mr. Couldock.
Dauphin of France (the King's son) .... Miss J. Hosmer.
GRAND DANCE .... Miss JENNIE HIGHT.

To conclude with the beautiful domestic sketch of ONE TOUCH OF NATURE.

William Penholder .... Mr. Couldock.
Constance .... Miss Hosmer.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The first Concert of the second season will be given at Bryan Hall on Tuesday evening next, Nov. 26, by the full Grand Orchestra of the Society, under the direction of Mr. Hans Balatka, assisted by Mrs. Mattison, Contralto; Mr. De Passio, Barytone, and Mr. Franz Staab, Pianist.

PROGRAMME.

1—Symphony No. 1 in C Major. Op. 21 .... Beethoven.
a. Introduction and Allegro con brio.
b. Andante.
c. Menuetto.
d. Finale—Allegro.
2—English Song, "Up to the Forest Hie" .... Barnet. MRS. MATTISON.
3—Piano Solo—Norma Fantasie de Concert .... Jaell. MR. FRANZ STAAB.
4—Aria from "Lucretia Borgia" .... Donizetti. MR. DE PASSIO.
—Grand Fantasie for Orchestra—Souvenir des Huguenots .... Hans Balatka.
6—Aria from Donna Caritea .... Mercadante.
7—Concert Overture .... Pitt.

This concert is the first of a series of five to be given the ensuing season. Price of tickets five dollars for the series, admitting a gentleman and two ladies to all the concerts and all the advertised rehearsals, of which there will probably be one between each concert. Tickets to be had at the Music store of ROOT & CADY, No. 95 Clark Street.

No one admitted to either concerts or rehearsals except upon a SEASON TICKET, As no single tickets will be issued, and no tickets sold at the door.

Doors open 7; performance to commence promptly at 8 o'clock. E. S. STICKNEY, Secretary. no23b4-3t

SIXTEENTH ANNIVERSARY DINNER of the ILLINOIS ST. ANDREWS' SOCIETY Will take place at the BRIGGS HOUSE, On Friday evening Nov. 29th, at 8 o'clock P. M.

Tickets $2.50

May be had at the Briggs House, or from any of the members of the Society. no23b4d-11

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, Corner Madison and Clark sts.—Entrance on Madison. Class open at all times for beginners. Children's Class every Tuesday and Saturday. Parents only allowed as visitors. Assembly every Tuesday night for Scholars and Friends, and no persons admitted except those introduced by scholars. Post Office Box 1052. au3-g47-3m

General Notices.

STRAYED FROM PREMISES No. 113 Third Avenue, on the afternoon of 20th inst., a POINTER DOG. Color spotted, with brown ears and nose. Had a strap around neck and chain attached. The finder will be rewarded by returning him. F. A. HOWE, Jr. no23 b4d 3t

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY, Conducted by the Spanish Government. In Drawing of October 9th, No. 17[illegible] drew $100,000; No. 23,[illegible] drew $50,000; No. 12,[illegible] drew $25,000; No. 22,491 drew $ 6,000; No. 19,[illegible] drew $10,000; being the five capital prizes. Prizes cashed and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, N. Y. no21-b46 1w

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost, on Monday evening last, between Ontario street and Trinity Church, FIFTY DOLLARS. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at this office. no21-b44-3t

WAR! WAR! WAR!—J. T. Lloyd's War Maps of Virginia, Missouri, and the Southern States. These are the ONLY MAPS used by the War Department. Every one should have them. Prices from 25 cents to one dollar. Agents supplied at New York prices. Call on or address A. L. BAGLEY, Agent No. 131 Lake street. no20-b31-1w

TO MERCHANT TAILORS!—Wanted a situation by an experienced Cutter, just from New York. For particulars address T. LOUHNO, Madison, Wis. no21-b43-3t

TAKEN UP—On the 18th inst., an Old Red Ox, with speckled stripe on his back, blind in one eye, heavy horns. The owner can have the same by applying at the slaughter House of WM. & JO. HARRIMAN & CO., Holstein, proving property, paying charges, &c. no21-b40-3t

300,000 RED COMMON BRICKS; 50,000 Red Pressed Bricks. For sale at moderate prices for cash; delivered in any part of the city. Address the subscribers, at Brickton, Cook County, Ill. PENNY & MEACHAM. no20-b4d-1w

20,000 DOLLARS WORTH REAL ESTATE (situate on Canal street, south of North street) for sale at a bargain. $5,000 wanted within eight months—the balance on long time or trade, to suit purchasers. Make application to THOMAS GEORGE, Agent, No. 23 Lake st., corner of Franklin. no18-b1-1w

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD CO., Chicago, Nov. 8th, 1861.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

At a Stated Meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, the following Resolution was adopted:

"Resolved: That a dividend of five per cent. upon the capital stock of this Company be, and the same is hereby declared, payable at the office of the Company in Chicago, on the first day of January next, to holders of the stock at the close of business on the 31st day of December next, in Exchange on New York at par." W. M. LARRABEE, Sec'y. no21-b29-1m

1,000 BARRELS choice, selected, hand picked "JENITON" APPLES FOR WINTER USE, For sale in lots to suit, by PARKER, RAYMOND & MELLEN, 197 South Water street. no21-b39-3t

RICHMOND HOUSE, CHICAGO, ILL., BOARD REDUCED TO $1.50 PER DAY. S. WINN & SON Proprietors. oc28-g64-

HICKORY, BEECH, MAPLE and OAK WOOD, constantly arriving by railroad, for sale in small quantities or by the car-load. Sawed, Split and Delivered. E. L. FURNESS & CO., Corner Wells and Michigan streets. no18-b39 1m

SHEET MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AT COST.—Being very desirous of reducing my stock of Musical Merchandise, I have concluded to offer the entire stock at cost, for the next 30 days. All orders, accompanied by cash, will be filled at reduced prices. Address E. H. PATTERSON, 95 Washington st., Successor to A. Judson Higgins. no19-b94-1w

HICKORY WOOD! HICKORY WOOD!!—We are selling the very best quality of Hickory Wood cheaper than any other establishment in Chicago, and shall do so all winter. Beech, Maple, Hickory and Oak, sawed, split and delivered in quantities of ¼ cord or a thousand cords. MORGAN & FURNESS, Corner State street and C. B. & Q. R R. no18-b37-1m

OVAL GILT AND ROSEWOOD FRAMES, and GILT AND ROSEWOOD BEADS, of all sizes and in great variety. Also, MOULDINGS, GILT AND ROSEWOOD, of all widths.

R. B. APPLEBY offers at wholesale and retail, 134 South Clark street, the largest Stock of Frames and Mouldings west of New York. His Rosewoods are much superior to any in market and his Gilt Frames are warranted Gold. Manufacturing all his goods, he is enabled to offer great inducements to purchasers. ☞ Don't buy without seeing the Stock—134 SOUTH CLARK ST, CHICAGO ILL. no30-b34-2w

500 ARMY HORSES WANTED at the Phoenix Sale Stable, corner State and Adams streets, Chicago, Illinois, by JAMES MIX & CO. no18-b36-1m

HARRAL, RISLEY & KITCHEN SUCCESSORS TO F. W. THAYER, DRUGGISTS & PHARMACEUTISTS, Sherman House Drug Store.

We beg leave to call the attention of the former patrons of F. W. Thayer, and the public generally, that we design making this a branch of our New York House (24 and 26 Reade, corner of Church street, Wholesale Druggists).

We design offering nothing but the best class of goods kept in our line, and as low, if not lower, than any other Drug House. Especial attention given to the Retail Department, keeping on hand a large and valuable stock of FANCY GOODS, Drugs, Chemicals, Choice Perfumeries, and Toilet Articles.

TO PHYSICIANS.—Especial attention given to Prescriptions, having careful and attentive Clerks especially for that purpose, night and day. no18-b36-1w

CHICAGO WATER WORKS.—NOTICE.—All owners or occupants of buildings supplied with water by the Chicago City Hydraulic Company, are hereby notified that the second Semi-Annual payment of the year commencing May 1st, 1861, and ending May 1st, 1862, will be due and payable on the first of November next, at the office of the Board of Public Works, Room No. 15 Court House. The payment herein declared to be due on the first of November next is for the use of water for the half year commencing with that day and ending May 1, 1862.

Owners or occupants of buildings which are situated on lots adjoining any street, avenue or alley, through which are laid distributing water pipes are laid but which are not supplied with water, are also notified, that the Second Semi-Annual payment for the assessment for the year commencing May 1st, 1861, and ending May 1st, 1862, will be due and payable at the same time and place. By order of the Board. [illegible] CARPENTER President.

Office of the Board of Public Works, Oct. 15, 1861. oc15-g91-3w

A GREAT CHANCE FOR AN ENTERPRISING MAN.—For sale for cash a large and well stocked Drug, Grocery and General Variety Store. One of the best Country Stores in the West. It has always done the entire Drug trade of the surrounding country, besides what it is at present doing a large cash business in Groceries, Oils, Paints, Fancy Goods, Books, Lamps, etc. The Store is situated 125 miles from Chicago, on the Illinois Central Railroad, in the town of Wenona, Marshall county.

Particulars as to the amount of Drugs purchased, with other information, can be had of LORD & SMITH, 43 Lake street, Chicago, or by applying personally or by letter to HENRY LEE, at his store at Wenona. If desirable the Drug business would be separated from the Grocery and Variety Store, and would be sold together or separately. The rent of the entire building is $150 per annum with privilege of purchasing at any time.

The entire stock will be sold by inventory or lumped to suit. No humbug. [illegible]

This is the greatest chance [illegible] to an energetic person, whether physician, druggist or general business man. Any person with a small capital could realize a fortune in a short time. Will be sold at a great sacrifice, the proprietor being tired of Western life. Best of reasons for selling. Apply soon. no15-b1w-g-3w

DRY CLEAR LUMBER.—T. [illegible] has a consignment, which will offer great bargains in good seasoned Clear Lumber. JOHN GARRISON, 4[illegible] South Water street. no15-b30-1w Room No. 1, upstairs.

Commission Merchants.

MACQUEEN & GRINDON, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 3 Purdy's Building, corner South Water and Wells street, Chicago, Ill. Will give special attention to the purchase and sale of Provisions, Produce, &c., in this market. PETER MACQUEEN. [illegible] A. S. GRINDON.

V. A. TURPEN & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 183 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO. Refer to Solomon Sturges & Sons, Bankers. no14-b95-3m

W. & D. J. LAKE, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 183½ South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other produce. Advances made on consignments. WELLS LAKE. [oc23 g60-1y] D. J. LAKE.

ABIEL AKIN & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office, Akin's Building, adjoining Board of Trade, No. 186 South Water street. REFER, BY PERMISSION, to Solomon Sturges & Sons, Chicago; Wing & Mitchell, do.; B. H. Brown & Co., Racine; Wm. A. Brown & Co., New York; Crosby Brother & Co., Boston; Hurlbut & Co., Cleveland. ABIEL AKIN. [oc7-g97-1m] J. S. [illegible]

P. KANE & SONS have opened at No. 2 Hilliard's Block, South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, Seeds, &c., and solicit consignments and orders. To parties accessible to Milwaukee as well as Chicago, in connection with their Milwaukee House, P. Kane & Sons think they can offer superior advantages to their customers.

DATER, STEWART & CO., Commission Merchants, No. 73 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill. P. DATER, JR., D. STEWART, J. V. CLARKE. se6-g66-6m

MORSE & YARWOOD, (LATE ALBERT MORSE & CO.) PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. [illegible] SOUTH WATER STREET, Aiken's Building. Business confined strictly to commission. ALBERT MORSE. [f96-ly] E. S. YARWOOD.

SHACKFORD & HOW, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 3 Board of Trade Building, Chicago. S. SHACKFORD. [au26 g167-3m] S. S. HOW.

SHERMAN, HALL & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the sale and purchase of Grain, Flour, &c., 2 South Water street, Chicago. Advances on consignments for sale in this market or shipment east. M. C. SHERMAN, J. S. HALL, T. S. M'LAREN. no8-ha59-1m

SPAFFORD & ELLIS, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively commission. Advances made on consignments. 177 Kinzie street, Chicago. C. H. SPAFFORD. [oc28-ly] E. F. W. ELLIS.

RICE FAY & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 12 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 284. Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and other Produce on Commission. RICE FAY. [au29-ly] JAS. H. WOODWORTH.

JOHN L. NOBLE & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FLOUR AND FEED, No. 238 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Sole Agents for Pantos Mills. jy10-ly

JOSEPH H. TUCKER, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 5 ... Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill. Personal and exclusive attention given to a Commission business. ADVANCES made on property in store and for sale in this market, or for shipment East. ja5-'61-ly

M. S. NICHOLS & CO., HAVE opened at 182 South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c., and solicit consignments and orders. To parties accessible to Milwaukee as well as Chicago, in connection with their Milwaukee House, Nichols, Britt & Co., think they can give such superior advantages. M. S. NICHOLS, C. F. BRITT, E. A. [illegible]

A. PEUGNET, COMMISSION MERCHANT, Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, and country Produce generally. Office, No. 2 Hilliard's Block, N. E. Corner South Water and Clark streets. P. O. Box 3327. REFERENCES—Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, Wm. B. Wm. Raymond, & Co., H. H. Ripley, Esq., Chicago; H. C. Peters, Nephis & Co., Board Peters, Wesley & Co., St. Louis, King & Sons, New York; J. R. Lucas, Esq., [illegible] Tesson, Esq., Chas. Chouteau, Esq., St. Louis. Liberal advances made on consignments.

MURRY NELSON & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS, No. 24 South Water street, Agents for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego, N. Y. Liberal cash advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, on very liberal terms, giving the privilege of selling in either market for short time. MURRY NELSON. [ap18] E. A. [illegible]

Bedford, Meredith & Russell, EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and sale of Pork, Beef, Flour, Grain, and Produce generally, No. 226 and 228 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

ALLEN, VANE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c. 18 South Water street, Chicago. Agents for Hamburg and Western Reserve Cheese. ALLEN VANE. au1-ly

WILLIAMS & HOUGTELLING, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 209 South Water street, [illegible] give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of all kinds of Produce, Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c. Advances made on consignments, on bills of lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank, and George Steel & Co. J. L. WILLIAMS. [ja1'60-ly] W. D. HOUGTELLING.

CULVER & COMPANY, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 216 South Water Street, Chicago. B. F. CULVER. [ja14/60] C. E. CULVER.

BAKER & SPAFFORD, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office and Warehouse, ... No. 91 South Water Street. Advances made on consignments. Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Seeds, &c., on commission.

FORD & NORTON, STORAGE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Fire Proof Warehouse on Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill. Liberal advances made on consignments. SAMUEL A. FORD. [illegible]

BAILIE & SEYMOUR, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office 188 South Water st., Chicago. Refer to Stury & Buckingham & Co. Freight Agent C. B. [illegible]

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, Seeds, Produce, &c. Also, dealers in Salt, Lime, Water Lime, Plastering Hair, Land Plaster, &c. 58 and 60 North Water street, Chicago. ALBERT S. NEELY, BENJAMIN [illegible] LAWRENCE, WM. T. WINDIATE, EDWARD F. LAWRENCE.

CHARLES RANDOLPH, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 3 Loomis Building, corner Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on consignments.

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CHICAGO GLUE WORKS.—GLUE! NEATSFOOT OIL, SAND PAPER, BONEBLACK, [illegible] AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 60 South Wells Street, [illegible] [illegible] JOHN A. [illegible] oc1-g88-3m No. 60 Wells street.

LARGE OR SMALL ORDERS [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office, No. 51 Clark Street. TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: [illegible]

Chicago Tribune

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1861.

☞ Col. Brown at Fort Pickens has repeatedly written for orders allowing him to blow Bragg and his batteries off the opposite shore. It is said that the word has been given that will make Pensacola our own.

☞ A new light is dawning upon McKinstry's case in the dispatch that his that he has been disloyal to the Government he has not served with much honor. We notice further the arrest of his late clerk, R. E. Smith, now a prisoner at Jefferson Barracks.

MULLIGAN'S IRISH BRIGADE. It will be everywhere received with deep regret that, for causes stated in our St. Louis dispatch, the parole of the gallant fellows who fought so well at Lexington is not released, and bids fair to be postponed for the present. For men already taking measures again to give the enemies of the country a taste of Irish pluck and courage, this is disheartening. It must not long continue.

THE MISSISSIPPI FLOTILLA. Abundant indications are offered that the Mississippi flotilla is forming in good earnest. It is not a necessary proof, however, of any immediate movement that the gun boats have been taken down from St. Louis, as our dispatches announce. This was rendered necessary by a threatened low stage of water at Hat Island, which might have put these vessels in pretty much the same condition of the Cincinnati gunboats, that, by reason of low water were caught in a tight place at Louisville.

BRITISH NEUTRALITY. By the late foreign arrivals, the English papers have come to hand, teeming with complaints on what seemed to all a point about which there was no question—the presence and activity of secret emissaries of our Government throughout all their principal cities and ports. The exposures made by Geo. F. Train, to which our dispatches refer, indicate that there is ample reason why our Federal officers should keep a quiet but sharp lookout in British ports, and learn something to our advantage, as to the particulars of arms, ments and munitions of war the rebels have no difficulty in procuring.

JEFF. DAVIS'S MESSAGE. The distinguished body of rebels to whom Mr. Jeff. Davis has just given his second regular message, is the Congress of the present Provisional Government, organized at Montgomery and adjourned thence to Richmond. The Congress elected in the Confederate States on Wednesday, the 6th inst., does not assemble until the 18th of next February, or four days before the President (Davis) is to be inaugurated for a term of six years. The Congress now in session is presided over by Howell Cobb of Georgia, with J. J. Hooper of the Montgomery *Mail* as Secretary.

THE MAYORALTY OF NEW YORK. The question of candidates for the Mayoralty of New York has been narrowed down virtually to two names. Fernando Wood's competitor, will be Hon. George Opdyke, a man who enjoys the rare distinction of high probity in private and incorruptible integrity in public life, qualities with which the present Mayor of New York was never embarrassed in a canvass. Fernando's sudden conversion to loyalty is of a doubtful stripe, and the decency and morality of New York should rally to make it emphatically a death-bed conversion.

A MOVEMENT INFERRED. Washington has again become excited by rumors predicated on the recent massing of seventy thousand Federal troops in the Grand Review at Bailey's Cross Roads. It may mean speedy action, but does not as a matter of course. It is a part of the training being given these forces by Gen. McClellan, without which no commander can safely lead a column of that magnitude into the field. The report comes more positively that the indications are quite otherwise than of wintering these troops on the Potomac. What use will be made of them, however, cannot be inferred from the review. They may see a warmer climate before January, but the road thither is not necessarily by Manassas.

WHAT THE CANADIANS SAY. Our Canadian exchanges take a sensible view of the arrest of Mason and Slidell, and the opinion is valuable as coming from journals possessing the prominence and influence of those which we quote:

It is necessary to admit, however, that the act of Commodore Wilkes, however much it may have shocked our feelings as Britons, is supported by many precedents drawn from British practice, and to many arguments professedly founded on justice and expediency, that it cannot cause any apprehension of a war between the two countries.—*Toronto Globe, Nov. 21st.*

If Messrs. Slidell and Mason were the bearers of despatches, which is very likely, the weight of authority may perhaps after all be found to lie on the side of Commodore Wilkes. Her Majesty's proclamation, which is evidently worded according to the dicta of the text writers, expressly prohibits the carrying of despatches for either of the belligerents, and warns those who do so that they can have no protection from her Government, if captured by the enemy. There is plenty of authority apparently in point for the arrest of a "bearer of despatches" by a belligerent, even in a neutral ship.—*Montreal Herald and Gazette, Nov. 20.*

The Steamer Keystone State. The foundering of this steamer with all on board, in the recent gale, seems to be sadly confirmed. She left Detroit two weeks ago for Milwaukee, and when last seen was off Port Austin, Lake Huron, encountering a severe storm, and apparently unmanageable, since which time nothing is known as to her whereabouts. Strong fears are at present entertained that the floating pieces of wreck seen off Point au Barque on Tuesday morning last by the steamer City of Cleveland were some of the last vestiges of the ill-fated steamer.

She was a large old steamer, for years we believe in the line between this city and Buffalo. It is unfortunate that the only surprised proof of the unseaworthiness of a lake steamer, is her foundering with all on board, an event that never fails to convince underwriters and the public that she ought to have been condemned and broken up in a dock yard long before. Too many such cases are on record.

☞ William Bryan, of 27th Ill., Company I, has sent home a trophy to Kewanee, in the shape of a fine cavalry saddle. A brother soldier telling the story for Bill, who is a modest fellow, says that Bryan was attacked by a squad of rebel dragoons—that he shot three of them with his revolver, and was about to shoot the only survivor, when he prudently leaped from his horse and vamosed, leaving the horse and trappings as trophies to the victor. That might be called a *Bill* ious attack.

Matters at Charleston. A gentleman who went from Charleston to Cuba, leaving the former city on the 3d inst., says that Charleston, S. C., of to-day is not the Charleston of former years. Every day seems like a Sunday, no business being done. For example, the Charleston Railroad to Augusta, Ga., which has 130 locomotives, has only four of them in use. Everything else is in about the same proportion. [illegible]

The gentleman who furnishes the foregoing [illegible] the news of [illegible] that when the Great Expedition made its landing good, their cause was sealed, and [illegible] so many of their [illegible] [illegible] the camp [illegible] [illegible] sickness. [illegible]